

AMARA: AN AUSTRONESIAN LANGUAGE OF NORTHWESTERN NEW BRITAIN

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1. BACKGROUND

On the northwestern coast of New Britain, Amara is spoken by an estimated 200 people in Malaso, Siamatai, Kimbe (a small village inland from Kokopo),¹ and Kaugo (Namatamou). It may also be spoken in several villages on the southwestern coast. One small settlement has also been established at Eivin Pio, an interior site which, according to Amara mythology, is the ancestral origin place of the Amara, the centre from which all human beings have come. An accurate count of Amara speakers is difficult to ascertain, (1) because the government census lists the Amara along with speakers of either Kabana and Anêm; and (2) because most, if not all, Amara know the language as semi-speakers. That is, although they are fluent in Amara, their dominant language seems to be Kabana. There are two dialects of Amara: Amara proper and Autie. Named after the river Mara (Gurisi), Amara proper is spoken in Kimbe, Kaugo and Siamatai. Autie is spoken by members of a patriclan that overlaps the Anêm in Malaso and the Amara in Siamatai. Unless otherwise stated, the data here reflect the language as spoken in Kimbe.²

Until this work, Amara has been discussed only briefly in Chowning (1978, 1986), Ross (1988) and Thurston (1976, 1982, 1987). In 1984, I circulated a trilingual lexicon of Amara, primarily for use by informants in New Britain; this has been corrected and revised as the basis for §6. Friederici (1912:220) provides a short list of words in a language which he, unfortunately, calls Longa. Although his list contains some Amara words, it also contains words from Mouk and, possibly, Aria (Thurston 1987:23-26). The word *longa* itself, however, is a Kabana pejorative used indiscriminately in reference to all interior peoples including Mouk and Anêm and does not properly refer to any language.

Amara is an interior language in the same sociolinguistic relationship to Kabana as Anêm is to Lusi (Thurston 1982; 1987). The evidence suggests that Amara was established on New Britain long before people from the Siasi islands brought the language ancestral to Kabana, Lusi and Kove to the coastal areas of New Britain. Like the Anêm and the Mouk, the

¹ This Kimbe is a village, not the large township to the east of the Willaumez Peninsula. Similarly, Kokopo is the West New Britain village once named Gumerta and renamed, according to informants, by the Germans after the better known Kokopo on the Gazelle Peninsula of East New Britain.

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Amara have no tradition of maritime activity – their settlements used to be well inland, away from tidal waves and saltwater crocodiles. While the coastal peoples fought with slingshots and sorcery, the Amara, like the Anêm and Mouk, battled with shields and spears. Although traditional Amara contacts with the Anêm and Mouk to the east and with the Lolo to the west are still maintained, the Amara have now been almost totally absorbed, both linguistically and socioculturally, into the Kabana community. A low level of hostility, nevertheless, is still evident in interactions between those who still identify themselves as Amara and those who consider themselves Kabana. Language and the tradition of being interior peoples are still the primary residual markers of Amara identity used for contrast with the Kabana.

2. THE SOCIOLINGUISTIC EROSION OF AMARA

Contact with Kabana has resulted in the decline of Amara language and culture. Linguistically, this decline takes two forms: (1) a decline in the number of people who can speak Amara at all; and (2) a drastic loss of Amara vocabulary among those who can still speak the language.

The processes leading to the reduction in the number of speakers exemplify the spread of language in general. Except as a result of the most extreme instances of imperial social organisation, such as the extinction of Beothuk and Tasmanian, languages do not spread because the speakers of one language exterminate the speakers of another language, or, as Sankoff suggests, “as a result of the differential rate of expansion of the populations speaking them and of their success in competing with other populations for material resources such as land” (1980:13), but because their languages are adopted, for reasons of prestige and economic utility, by peoples who previously spoke other languages. In this case, the Amara have been abandoning their language in favour of Kabana. On the north coast, all speakers of Amara also speak Kabana, but few Kabana speak any Amara.

Based on observations of East Sutherland Gaelic and Pennsylvania Dutch, Dorian writes about the process of language death in general:

The transition from monolingualism in one language to monolingualism in another language, via a period of bilingualism, is probably the commonest route to linguistic extinction.... When a speech community is in the process of language shift, individuals typically appear who show differential acquisition of the competing languages. At first, community members are likely to speak the threatened language better, and to have difficulties with the language posing the threat. With time, however, the situation reverses, and speakers appear who control the threatened language rather poorly but have acquired the other language, the one that is posing the threat, extremely well. I have used the term ‘semi-speaker’ to describe the last, imperfect speakers of a dying language (Dorian 1983:158).

From this perspective, the Amara are clearly semi-speakers. Like speakers of East Sutherland Gaelic, they learn their weaker language in intimate home settings and, consequently, understand it well, but speak the dominant language better. In this case, the Amara invariably speak Kabana (and even Tok Pisin) better than they speak Amara. While Dorian demonstrates substantive grammatical simplification in semi-speakers of East Sutherland Gaelic, however, I have been able to identify only minor points of simplification in the grammar of Amara. The most salient effect of the language death process on Amara appears to be the gross loss

of vocabulary, particularly in the ectolexicon (non-core vocabulary).

Traditionally, throughout the New Britain area, a state of potential warfare continues between peoples who are not interrelated through marriage, and consequently, through trade. The normalisation of relationships between enemy groups in Melanesia almost always involves the exchange of marital partners between groups. Over generations, this exchange of hostages between antagonistic groups defuses the possibility of warfare. It also places constraints on sorcery, because a person is expected to guard all ensorcelable bodily effluvia from his or her own kin. A person who marries (distant) kin enjoys added protection. Marriages between Amara and Kabana are very common, and the children of these linguistically-mixed marriages typically choose to speak Kabana rather than Amara as their primary language of ethnic identity. As a result, the grandchildren of Amara-Kabana marriages have little exposure to Amara and have to make a special effort to learn it. For most of these children, maintaining an ethnic contrast with Kabana is not worth the work of learning Amara for at least five interconnected reasons:

- (1) relative to Kabana, Amara is considered too difficult to learn;
- (2) among coastal peoples, interior social groups are stigmatised;
- (3) in order to function in Amara communities, everyone must know Kabana anyway;
- (4) Kabana has value as a lingua franca, while Amara does not; and
- (5) even in Amara communities, social status is achieved through Kabana institutions.

For two major reasons, Kabana has practical value as a lingua franca. First, because of the *aulu* complex described below, Kabana is known in communities well outside Bariai. Second, Kabana is lexically similar to Lusi and Kove. In conversations using basic vocabulary, all three languages are mutually intelligible and can be used with a high degree of success dual-lingually across most of the the north coast of New Britain from Cape Gloucester to the base of the Willaumez peninsula. Since Amara is lexically unlike any language in the area, it cannot serve as a communicative link to any other linguistic group.

The Kabana language is embedded in the *aulu* complex, an institution through which an individual achieves prestige and avoids condemning his group to status of social 'trash' (Scaletta 1985). The *aulu*, a spirit figure (Tok Pisin *tumbuan*), mediates relationships between the living and the dead, between recently-dead ancestors and firstborn children, and between political leaders and followers. Since the *aulu* complex is extremely important and invasive, it is viewed with contempt as manipulative by the Anêm and others to the east. Once established in a community, the obligations it imposes can never be fulfilled. People are initially obliged to participate by being coercively 'invited' to attend an *ololo*, a mortuary ritual in honour of someone's recently-dead ancestor. During the ritual, those invited are each given one or several pigs. This places the recipient in debt to the donor. The only way to resolve the debt is for the recipient to arrange an *ololo* in honour of one of his own recently-dead ancestors and return an equivalent pig. Only through the resolution of this debt, is the name of the ancestor, in whose honour the first *ololo* was originally arranged, finally put to rest. Failure to resolve a pig debt in the proper manner is an affront to the ancestor and descendents of the original pig givers. Since it may take a decade or so to make the arrangements for an *ololo*, the debts incurred are inherited. A person cannot avoid getting involved in the first place without exposing himself to the dangers of war or sorcery. Just as with a chain letter in European traditions, he is threatened into full participation.

The obligation to get involved in the *aulu* complex also comes with the commitment to buy

the rights to perform a particular *aulu* spirit. In order to enforce the proper execution of the ritual, the people from whom the *aulu* is purchased must have representatives at any performance to oversee every aspect of the ritual. Even if the rights are purchased from non-Kabana, the Kabana who originally sold them must also be present and must be compensated with pigs. This means that, at every performance of *aulu*, there are paid Kabana-speakers and, consequently, interactions in the Kabana language.

A performance of *aulu* coopts all the resources of a community. Special gardens are planted to feed the *aulu* spirit, the guests and the pigs; special herds of pigs are raised; and debts are carefully planted so they can be returned at the appropriate time. Special gardens of cordylines for costume are also planted; these cordylines have genealogies corresponding to those of the ancestors and firstborns honoured at previous *ololo*. Debts from other ritual complexes must be coordinated so that the group performing the *aulu* can rally all its economic resources at the appropriate time. All these material goods must be sufficient at various stages to avoid losing face, and more importantly, to avoid the disapproval of the overseers whose ritual is being reproduced and whose ancestors are ultimately being honoured in each performance. Disapproval threatens to bring retaliation in the form of sorcery. The whole *ololo* may take well over a decade to plan; traditionally, the actual performance took months, but now this has been cut down to six weeks or so. When it is finished, the host community is economically broken, but thoroughly tied into a network of social obligation with individuals in the surrounding region.

Because it is the men's lodge of a particular group that stages an *ololo*, the *aulu* presupposes a particular kind of social organisation. In Kabana, each men's lodge represents what is roughly a truncated patrician, while in Anêm and Mouk, each patrician has two men's lodges, one for each matrimoiety. Thus *aulu* enforces conformity in social structure. The complex is detailed, totally involving, obligatory and acquisitive. Once the people of a group have performed *aulu*, they count on others to reciprocate. Except for some of the Kabana who get royalties from it, everyone seems to feel trapped by the *aulu* into a social bind that wastes their time and resources. The Mouk resisted until 1981, when the first *aulu* was performed in Salkei. The Anêm resisted until 1986, when the people of Karaiai finally yielded to pressure and staged a performance.

The importance of the Kabana language piggybacks on the importance of the *aulu* complex. Being right next to the Kabana, the Amara are the most immediate possible targets for warfare and sorcery and have been influenced to the highest degree and over the longest period of time. For them, consequently, knowledge of and integration into Kabana culture is perceived to be very much a matter of survival. The linguistic consequences of this social assimilation have been enormous.

Perhaps as recently as 200 years ago, there were no speakers of Kabana in the Bariai area. The entire western end of New Britain was much more densely populated, with hamlets strung along the mountain ridges from the crocodile line on the north coast and across the mountains to the south coast. Then, in the late nineteenth century, a tidal wave, volcanic ash falls, an extended period of drought, and a catastrophic epidemic of smallpox thinned the population nearly to extinction. Speakers of the language ancestral to Kove, Lusi and Kabana probably arrived while the population of interior peoples was still high, and they almost certainly came in small numbers. The stories told to various anthropologists working in the region (Chowning 1986:419) speak in terms of a couple of canoes founding new and politically-independent settlements along the northwestern coast of New Britain, not in terms

of migrations to found new colonies. Although the interior peoples considered the coastal margin unsuitable for their own village sites, the beach, nonetheless, constituted a resource-rich sector of their territory, and the newcomers were intruders. Greatly outnumbered by the autochthonous peoples, the settlers could have survived only if they had succeeded in normalising their relationship with the landowners by exchanging women in marriage. In the beginning, at least in the coastal settlements, the children of these marriages augmented the number of Kabana speakers. Since then, as the Amara have been drawn into Kabana institutions such as the *aulu* complex, there has been a steady conversion of Amara speakers into Kabana speakers. In this process of cultural assimilation, the genetic contribution of the original immigrants has been thoroughly diluted; that is, while modern speakers of Kabana are culturally derived from the immigrant settlers, they are biologically derived from ancestors who spoke mostly Amara (and Anêm).

In the last century, the decline of Amara has also been accelerated by contact with Europeans. When the Germans arrived on the northwestern coast of New Britain in the late eighteenth century, several groups of Amara are said to have fled to the south coast in fear. This had the effect of fragmenting the Amara, mixing them among communities speaking other languages, and reducing the critical mass of Amara speakers left in contact with Kabana. Furthermore, since contact with the outside world has always started from the coast and worked inland, Amara interactions with the Roman Catholic church and the government have been largely through Kabana-speaking intermediaries. For years, the European priest at Kokopo interacted with his parish in Tok Pisin and Kabana; and, as mentioned above, the government census counts the Amara along with Kabana in the Bariai Census Division. Outside Bariai, few people are aware of the Amara language; they think that all people in Bariai speak only the Kabana language, which they know only by the German-introduced name 'Bariai'.

In spite of the forces working against it, Amara is not extinct yet; nor is it likely to be in the immediate future, as I once believed. In 1988, teenagers were speaking Amara as an emblem of pride in their distinction from Kabana. Nevertheless, these are semi-speakers of Amara, and their language has been radically altered through contact with Kabana and through near extinction. Amara has been lexically pruned; what is etymologically Amara in modern Amara is parallel to what is Germanic in modern English. That is, much of the endolexicon (core vocabulary) of Amara is still etymologically Amara, but the ectolexicon (non-core vocabulary) has been replaced with copies from Kabana and Tok Pisin. Endolexical items were generally easy to elicit from Amara speakers, but during elicitation sessions, the call for ectolexical items usually stimulated a lengthy discussion, frequently in Kabana, in which informants searched their memories, often in vain, for the correct Amara word.

Prominent Amara men have achieved high status by climbing socially up the *aulu* ladder, and consequently, they have lived the most important parts of their lives in Kabana, rather than Amara. Elders of lower prestige were usually more knowledgeable about their language, but access to them was difficult without putting them at social risk; they could not yield information about their language without possibly appearing to one-up their social superiors. Consequently, the accompanying lexicon (§6) is not as complete as might be possible. It does, however, represent much of Amara as it is spoken. Using the combination of low status teenagers and high prestige elders, it represents the store of words from which Amara can be replicated among future generations.

While much of the Amara lexicon has melted away as a result of Kabana domination,

there is little evidence to suggest that the morphology or syntax has been greatly simplified. The pronominal morphology of common inalienable nouns is particularly irregular, a complexity which quickly discourages potential students of Amara. There is, however, variation in and uncertainty about the actual forms in the paradigms elicited so far, and this may be indicative of incipient simplification as expected by Dorian's (1983) model of language death. In the Amara of Kimbe, there is minor evidence of assimilation in verbal morphology to the system used in Kabana. For example, both in Kabana and in the Amara of Kimbe, the second person singular verbal prefix is usually \emptyset , while the Autie dialect has retained *ku-* or *k-* for the same form. Similarly, in the third person plural verbal prefix, the Amara of Kimbe frequently uses *ti-* like Kabana, where Autie consistently has the more conservative *ki-*.

In syntax, Amara is typologically almost identical to all the languages of northwestern New Britain, Austronesian and non-Austronesian alike (Thurston 1987). Any simplification in the syntax and semantics of Amara occurred well before the period of contact with Kabana, and probably as a result of contact between the Austronesian precursor to Amara and a now-extinct non-Austronesian language. In the scenario reconstructed for this area of New Britain, Amara emerged out of the contact between small immigrant groups speaking an Austronesian language and autochthonous non-Austronesian peoples whose languages were abandoned in favour of Amara in a process similar to the current conversion of Amara speakers into Kabana speakers.

The erosion of Amara evident today is the latest episode in a continuous cycle whereby sequential layers of language and culture are absorbed by peoples who biologically represent, for the most part, stable populations on the land. To reconstruct a valid prehistory from linguistic data alone, comparative-historical work leading to the ultimate classification of Amara should seek to establish connections between Austronesian languages outside the area and the precursor to Amara that came into contact with the language of the original non-Austronesian inhabitants. Without written documentation from an earlier period, this task may prove to be impossible, and is not even attempted in the following discussion.

3. EXTERNAL RELATIONSHIPS

Lexically, Amara is clearly an Austronesian language. Below is a selection of endolexical items in Amara with POc reconstructions taken with some modifications from Ross (1988). Many additional Amara lexemes are recognisable as derivatives from Proto Austronesian or POc etyma. It is a major challenge, however, to distinguish the directly-inherited etyma from those that have been copied from other Austronesian languages.

SOME AUSTRONESIAN WORDS IN AMARA

Amara	POc		Amara	POc	
<i>akai</i>	* <i>kayu</i>	'tree'	<i>mete</i>	* <i>mata</i>	'eye'
<i>eivul</i>	* <i>pudi</i>	'banana'	<i>omoto</i>	* <i>mwata</i>	'snake'
<i>emen</i>	* <i>manuk</i>	'bird'	<i>pel</i>	* <i>paRi</i>	'reciprocal'
<i>ken</i>	* <i>kani</i>	'eat'	<i>ruo</i>	* <i>rua</i>	'two'
<i>kulkulio</i>	* <i>kulit</i>	'skin'	<i>tarj</i>	* <i>tanj</i>	'weep'
<i>lume</i>	* <i>lima</i>	'hand, five'	<i>tel</i>	* <i>tolu</i>	'three'
<i>me</i>	* <i>ma[i]</i>	'come'	<i>teme</i>	* <i>tama</i>	'father'

The place of Amara within a particular subgroup of Oceanic or Austronesian, however, is not obvious. For purely impressionistic reasons, I originally grouped it with the Whiteman languages (Thurston 1987). Ross (1988), the only one to attempt a truly comprehensive phyletic classification that includes Amara, places it as an isolate within the South-West New Britain Network, coordinate (1) with what I call the Bibling group (Thurston 1987) and what Chowning (1969) calls the Lamogai Family, and (2) with another subgroup that includes Chowning's Whiteman and Arove Families.

As shown in the examples below, Amara bears superficial resemblances to the Bibling languages, especially Mouk, but also Aria, which is currently not a contiguous language. At this time, it is impossible to determine whether these lexical similarities represent common ancestry or contact; and if they are primarily a result of contact, the direction of lexical copying is equally obscure.

AMARA AND THE BIBLING LANGUAGES

Amara	Mouk	Aria		Amara	Mouk	Aria	
<i>akai</i>	<i>akai</i>	<i>akai</i>	'tree'	<i>emles</i>	<i>emles</i>	<i>emles</i>	'ginger'
<i>akmaŋŋ</i>	<i>apmŋ</i>	<i>apmaŋ</i>	'woman, wife'	<i>ogomod</i>	<i>gomot</i>	<i>gomot</i>	'canoe'
<i>akŋarap</i>	<i>kxaŋap</i>	<i>kraŋip</i>	'phalanger'	<i>leila</i>	<i>lila</i>	<i>lila</i>	'walk'
<i>aplau</i>	<i>aplau</i>	<i>aplau</i>	'cockatoo'	<i>ŋas</i>	<i>ŋas</i>	<i>ŋes</i>	'chew betel'
<i>asar</i>	<i>asax</i>	<i>asar</i>	'reef'	<i>olmud</i>	<i>olmut</i>	(<i>gulumu</i>)	'moss'
<i>eiki</i>	<i>aki</i>	<i>aki</i>	'water, river'	<i>ouŋa</i>	<i>aŋua</i>	<i>oŋua</i>	'fish, game'
<i>eila</i>	<i>uala</i>	<i>ola</i>	'spear'	<i>ourum</i>	<i>oxmun</i>	<i>ormun</i>	'men's lodge'
<i>eiou</i>	<i>eiou</i>	<i>eiou</i>	'fire'	<i>rum</i>	<i>xum</i>	<i>rim</i>	'thick, fat'
<i>ekirau</i>	<i>kixdau</i>	(<i>ulo</i>)	'clay pot'	<i>uakŋe</i>	<i>oku</i>	<i>oku</i>	'new'
<i>ekiue</i>	<i>kiue</i>	<i>kiue</i>	'rat'	<i>uore</i>	<i>uole-ine</i>	(<i>elilo</i>)	'leaf, hair'
<i>ekreŋ</i>	(<i>ienim</i>)	<i>ekreŋ</i>	'path'	<i>ur</i>	<i>uxi</i>	<i>uri</i>	'throw'
<i>eli</i>	<i>olu</i>	<i>olu</i>	'deep'				

The Amara lexicon also contains items that may be cognates or copies from the languages on the south coast, inland from Kimbe, and as far east as the Mengen district. A selection of these is shown in the left-hand column below. As with the Bibling languages, it is not yet possible to draw inferences from these lexical connections with Amara.

AMARA AND DISTANT NEW BRITAIN AUSTRONESIAN LANGUAGES

<i>kok</i>	Gimi <i>kok</i> ³	'my'
<i>kom</i>	Gimi <i>kom</i> ³	'your'
<i>ka</i>	Gimi <i>ka</i> ³	'his'
<i>lok</i>	Gimi <i>lok</i> ³	'my'
<i>suŋ</i>	Lesing <i>-suŋ</i> ³	'give'
<i>lok eivin</i>	Arove <i>logevin</i> ³	'my house'
<i>okmoŋo</i>	Bebeli <i>kumu</i> , ³ Mamusi <i>kumaŋ</i> ³	'garden', POC * <i>quma</i>
<i>okum</i>	Arove <i>εkum</i> ³ , Bebeli <i>ikum</i> ⁴ , Uvol <i>um</i> ⁵	'stone', POC * <i>qumun</i> ⁶

³ Data from Hoopert & Wakefield (1980).

⁴ Data from Johnston (1980).

⁵ Data from Rath (1980).

⁶ 'stone oven' from Lichtenberk (1994).

nemje Atui *inɛmjaʔ* 'breast'

Like the other languages of northwestern New Britain, Amara show signs of contact with Anêm, the only non-Austronesian language in the area. The items listed here could be multiplied.

Amara	Anêm		Amara	Anêm	
<i>eiuek</i>	<i>iik</i>	'leaf wrapper'	<i>kipis</i>	<i>-kêpîs</i>	'fart'
<i>epelim</i>	<i>êtêlîm</i>	'breadfruit'	<i>osuk</i>	<i>esik</i>	'white'
<i>evîd</i>	<i>puti</i>	'pig tusks'	<i>pten</i>	<i>-tên</i>	'rest'

Amara also shares many words with Kabana and Tok Pisin. While Kabana items dominate the semantic domains of marine and ritual phenomena, Tok Pisin words are found primarily in areas dealing with government, religion and medicine. There is also a considerable number of words copied from Maleu. Although most Amara speakers reject words obviously copied from Tok Pisin or Kabana as non-Amara, they nevertheless use them in normal Amara conversations, particularly where 'true' Amara words are unavailable. Lexical copying among languages in contact is, of course, not unusual, but, in the case of Amara, the bulk of lexical resources appears to have been drawn from other languages. In this respect, Amara is like English in that the copied vocabulary overwhelms that which has been directly inherited in both languages. In sorting the copied words from the inherited words, we have the advantage of two millenia of writing in the relevant languages for English but nothing for Amara. Consequently, the history of Amara may be permanently beyond recovery.

The issue of subgrouping in general is beyond the scope of this paper, and the classification of Amara in particular must remain in the category of future research. As Ross (1988:160) points out, before this mess can be definitively sorted out, we need reasonable descriptions of the languages involved. To date, only a few of the languages of New Britain and the surrounding area are described beyond the wordlist level. The real issue in subgrouping, however, may not be the dearth of available descriptions of individual languages but the model of language change underpinning the methods used for linguistic classification (Thurston 1982, 1987). With good descriptions, phyletic subgrouping may not even be possible; and even if it does turn out to be theoretically possible, the lines of descent for particular languages may not be recoverable from current linguistic data alone. In the case of Amara, it is clear that, in order to establish an unambiguous line of descent, we must be able to identify directly-inherited resources and distinguish them from the effects of contact.

4. PHONOLOGY

Amara has 17 segmental phonemes. The 12 consonants and five vowels are tabulated below.

	bilabial	apicoalveolar	dorsovelar
voiceless stops	<i>p</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>k</i>
voiced stops/fricatives	<i>v</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>g</i>
fricative		<i>s</i>	
nasals	<i>m</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>ŋ</i>
lateral		<i>l</i>	
trill		<i>r</i>	

The voiced stops /*b d g*/ have fricative allophones [β ɾ ɣ] generally in free variation in all environments, but the fricatives are particularly frequent after vowels. The voiced bilabial fricative [β] allophone of *v* is particularly frequent in all environments. While phonologically it would make sense to use *b* for this phoneme, in deference to the judgments of my informants, I use *v* instead.

	front unrounded	central	back rounded
high	<i>i</i>		<i>u</i>
mid	<i>e</i>		<i>o</i>
low		<i>a</i>	

The high and mid vowels have non-syllabic allophones in the environment of lower vowels:

<i>iou</i> [i _o u]	‘me’	<i>eiuek</i> [éi _u ek]	‘leaf wrapper’
<i>saoa</i> [sá _o a]	‘clear underbrush’	<i>eadi</i> [éá _i i]	‘that one’

The syllabic canon of Amara is: (C₁) V (C₂), where C₁ can be any consonant, a sequence of any stop plus any resonant, or the sequence *ks*; where V stands for any vowel; and where C₂ stands for any consonant. Primary stress occurs on the penultimate syllabic vowel.

Sequences of identical vowels or consonants across morpheme boundaries are shortened to a single segment:

<i>i-pon ne eiki</i>	[i _{ponéi} ki]	‘it’s full of water’
<i>ki-in</i>	[kín]	‘they drink’

Similarly, the final vowel of a proclitic is regularly deleted before a word that begins with any other vowel:

<i>ne akai</i>	[ná _{kai}]	‘with a stick’
<i>ka oŋgup</i>	[kó _{ŋgup}]	‘his coconut to eat’
<i>le oŋgup</i>	[ló _{ŋgup}]	‘his coconut tree’

Between a nasal and *r*, a voiced stop, homorganic with the the nasal, is inserted:

<i>am-ri</i>	[ám _{bri}]	‘you (plural) bathe’
<i>naŋrikŋe</i>	[naŋ _{gríkŋe}]	‘unripe, uncooked’

In Amara, it is useful to posit a morphophoneme *A* to account for regular phonologically-conditioned allomorphy in affixes with allomorphs containing *a*, *e*, or *o* depending on the first vowel of the stem. Schematically, this can be represented by the rule:

A → /*e, o, a*/
e/__ \$ {*e, i*}
o/__ \$ {*o, u*}
a/ ...

That is, regardless of intervening consonants or consonant clusters, the morphophoneme *A* is realised as *e* before stems where the first vowel is front, as *o* where the first vowel is back, and otherwise as *a*:

<i>A-la</i>	→	<i>a-la</i>	‘I go’
<i>A-ri</i>	→	<i>e-ri</i>	‘I bathe’
<i>A-surŋ</i>	→	<i>o-surŋ</i>	‘I give’

5. A GRAMMATICAL OUTLINE

There are seven pronominal categories in Amara representing the intersection of person (first, second, and third) and number (singular and plural), with inclusive distinguished from exclusive in the first person plural.

Additional categories involving dual and trial numbers are optionally available through the inclusion of numerals, but these are neither obligatory nor basic. In the following example, the form for you two is a verbal numeral.

ko-ruo ka-kave ko-k aguas imna?
 S2P-two S2P-bring edible-P1S tobacco negative?
 'Didn't you two bring me some tobacco?'

The seven pronominal distinctions occur with 3 paradigms: (1) the focal (disjunctive) pronouns, (2) the prefixes used to indicate verbal subjects, and (3) the suffixes used, primarily, to indicate possession with inalienable nouns. The basic forms of each are summarised below. The nominal suffixes given in the chart are only representative of the two classes discussed below; the actual suffixes are morphologically conditioned and exhibit great irregularity from noun to noun.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

	focal (disjunctive)	verbal subject prefixes	nominal suffixes	
			class 1	class 2
1S	<i>iou</i>	<i>A-</i>	<i>-k</i>	<i>-ou, -iou</i>
2S	<i>eje</i>	<i>k-, ku-, 0-</i>	<i>-m</i>	<i>-eje</i>
3S	<i>io</i>	<i>i-</i>	<i>-0, -o</i>	<i>-o, -0</i>
1IP	<i>ito</i>	<i>tA-</i>	<i>-do, -to, -ito</i>	<i>-to</i>
1EP	<i>iam</i>	<i>am-</i>	<i>-mam, -imam</i>	<i>-am, -imam</i>
2P	<i>emi</i>	<i>kA-</i>	<i>-mi, -imi</i>	<i>-emi, -imi</i>
3P	<i>ide</i>	<i>ki-</i>	<i>-de, ide</i>	<i>-de, -ide</i>

The focal pronouns have the following functions:

- (1) They occur in verbless sentences to indicate personal distinctions where other morphology is lacking:

eje ui aton.
 D2S big very
 'You're very big.'

- (2) They are used redundantly with verbal subject prefixes and nominal possessive suffixes to mark contrastive emphasis:

iou e-tilak io.
 D1S S1S-push D3S
 'I am the one who pushed him.'

eje lo-m eseve i-usis?
 D2S disposable-P2S knife S3S-lost
 'Is YOUR knife lost?'

iou suvo-k a-la
 D1S alone-P1S S1S-go
 'I'm going by MYSELF.'

(3) They are used to mark the objects of verbs and prepositions:

akman adi i-kave iou.
 woman that S3S-carry D1S
 'That woman gave birth to me.'

i-tel akai ne io.
 S3S-chop tree PREP D3S
 'He chopped down a tree with it.'

At this preliminary stage in the analysis, it seems that Amara nouns can be classified as either alienable or inalienable. The majority of alienable nouns occur with a nominal prefix *A-* which is lacking in most inalienable nouns. The allomorphs of the nominal prefix are usually conditioned by the first vowel of the stem:

<i>e-kiue</i>	'rat	<i>o-kum</i>	'stone
<i>e-sjei</i>	'pig	<i>o-goune</i>	'dog
	<i>a-kman</i>		'woman

In possessive constructions, alienable nouns occur after the possessive auxiliary nouns *ka* edible or *le* disposable:

lo-k e-sjei 'my pig'
ko-k e-sjei 'my pork'

Inalienable nouns are directly bound to pronominal suffixes. In form, the possessive auxiliary nouns are inalienable nouns:

moto-k 'my eye'
tinu-k 'my body'
para-k 'my jaw'
katkate-iou 'my liver'
teveli-ou 'my brains'

Possessive constructions all include a constituent that is formally an inalienable noun. The paradigms for inalienable nouns are highly irregular. Of the 41 complete nominal paradigms collected, there are 34 different morphological patterns; no pattern is repeated for more than 3 nouns; and 17 paradigms are unique. Moreover, there are no principal parts from which other members of a paradigm can be economically predicted with any reliability. The irregularity involves not only different suffixes but also alternations in the stem. Some stems have an unpredictable loss of final vowels before some suffixes, especially in the 1IP and 3P forms; others have alternating vowels that reflect assimilation to vowels that can be partly reconstructed for the suffixes; and some have both types of alternation. The overall details of the paradigmatic irregularity, however, are usually minor, and general morphological trends are identifiable. As shown in the tabulation of page 206 there are two more-or-less distinct classes of inalienable nouns: (1) those with *-k* in the 1S forms and *-m* in the 2S

forms; and (2) those with morphology resembling the focal pronouns. These are illustrated below.

	'foot'	'eye'	'child'	'spirit'
1S	<i>kak ruo</i>	<i>motok</i>	<i>otuk</i>	<i>kanuk</i>
2S	<i>kam ruo</i>	<i>motom</i>	<i>otum</i>	<i>kanum</i>
3S	<i>ka ruo</i>	<i>mete</i>	<i>etio</i>	<i>kanio</i>
1IP	<i>kaito ruo</i>	<i>motodo</i>	<i>etido, otudo</i>	<i>kanto</i>
1EP	<i>kaimimam ruo</i>	<i>metememam</i>	<i>etimam</i>	<i>kanmam</i>
2P	<i>kaimi ruo</i>	<i>metemi</i>	<i>etimi</i>	<i>kanmi</i>
3P	<i>kaide ruo</i>	<i>metede</i>	<i>etide</i>	<i>kanumade</i>

	'chest'	'body'	'sibling'	'hand'
1S	<i>kusuk</i>	<i>tinuk, tunuk</i>	<i>tik</i>	<i>lumok</i>
2S	<i>kusum</i>	<i>tinum, tunum</i>	<i>tim</i>	<i>lumom</i>
3S	<i>kosio</i>	<i>tinio</i>	<i>tei</i>	<i>lume</i>
1IP	<i>kosto</i>	<i>tinto</i>	<i>teido</i>	<i>lumodo</i>
1EP	<i>kosmemam</i>	<i>tirmam</i>	<i>teimam</i>	<i>lumemam</i>
2P	<i>kosmimi, kusmi</i>	<i>tirmi</i>	<i>teimi</i>	<i>lumemi</i>
3P	<i>kosde</i>	<i>tinde</i>	<i>teide</i>	<i>lumede</i>

Many nominal lexemes, such as 'foot', are multiradical. That is, they consist of a phrase in which two or more roots must be present. Usually one root is inflected for pronominal categories, while any others remain constant. Most of the invariant elements appear to be fossilised 3S forms. While some roots occur alone with their inflections, others occur only in conjunction with other roots, and are thus syntactically bound forms. A large portion of the Amara vocabulary is constructed by recombining such elements. Informants can usually give meanings for the uniradical forms asterisked in the following examples, but reject their use outside multiradical constructions.

<i>akai kane</i>	'fruit of tree'	<i>*kane</i>
<i>otoli-o kane</i>	'its egg'	<i>*otoli-o</i>
<i>omod kane</i>	'island'	<i>*omod</i>
<i>vovse-iou kane</i>	'my lungs'	<i>*vovse-iou</i>
<i>kovuru-k kane</i>	'my testicles'	<i>*kovuru-k</i>
<i>pi-k kane</i>	'my vulva'	<i>*pi-k</i>
<i>gudu-k kane</i>	'my head'	<i>*gudu-k</i>
<i>meme gudu-k</i>	'my tongue'	<i>*meme</i>
<i>telŋe gudu-k</i>	'my ear'	<i>*telŋe</i>
<i>ouŋa telŋe</i>	'lateral fin of fish'	
<i>vre</i>	'it has a hole in it'	
<i>no-k kane vre</i>	'my mouth'	<i>*no-k, *no-k kane</i>
<i>no-k kane vre kokokŋe</i>	'my teeth'	
<i>tinu-k kulkulio</i>	'my skin'	<i>*kulkulio</i>
<i>no-k kane vre kulkulio</i>	'my lips'	
<i>akai kulkulio</i>	'bark of tree'	
<i>gudu-k maganio</i>	'my neck'	<i>*maganio</i>
<i>ka-k ruo maganio</i>	'my thigh'	
<i>akai maganio</i>	'trunk of tree'	

akmareŋ 'old woman'
akmareŋ tno-k 'my mother' **tno-k*

While the majority of inalienable multiradical nominal lexemes inflect only one constituent for pronominal categories, there are a few in which either element can be inflected, depending on the pronominal category. In these, there is no consistent pattern. The paradigm for 'head', which follows the normal process, is given for comparison with the paradigms for 'tongue', 'ear' and 'nose'.

	'head'	'tongue'	'ear'	'nose'
1S	<i>guduk kane</i>	<i>meme guduk</i>	<i>telŋe guduk</i>	<i>ŋjorok ka</i>
2S	<i>gudum kane</i>	<i>meme gudum</i>	<i>telŋe gudum</i>	<i>ŋjorom ka</i>
3S	<i>guda kane</i>	<i>meme gudio</i>	<i>telŋe gudio</i>	<i>ŋjore ka</i>
1IP	<i>gudto kane</i>	<i>memeito gudio</i>	<i>telŋe gudto</i>	<i>ŋjore kaito</i>
1EP	<i>gudmam kane</i>	<i>meme gudmam</i>	<i>telŋemam gudio</i>	<i>ŋjore kaimam</i>
2P	<i>gudmi kane</i>	<i>meme gudmi</i>	<i>telŋemi gudio</i>	<i>ŋjore kaimi</i>
3P	<i>gudde kane</i>	<i>meme gudde</i>	<i>telŋe gudde</i>	<i>ŋjore kaide</i>

The edible and disposable possessive auxiliary nouns are as follows:

	edible	disposable	contrastive singular	contrastive plural
1S	<i>kok</i>	<i>lok</i>	<i>kiou</i>	<i>kikiou</i>
2S	<i>kom</i>	<i>lom</i>	<i>kieŋe</i>	<i>kikieŋe</i>
3S	<i>ka</i>	<i>le</i>	<i>kio</i>	<i>kikio</i>
1IP	<i>kodo</i>	<i>lodo</i>	<i>kŋoito</i>	<i>kito</i>
1EP	<i>kam</i>	<i>lam</i>	<i>kŋaimam</i>	<i>kikiam</i>
2P	<i>kami</i>	<i>lami, lemi</i>	<i>kŋeimi</i>	<i>kikiemi</i>
3P	<i>kade</i>	<i>lade</i>	<i>kŋeide</i>	<i>kide</i>

The possessive auxiliary nouns have several grammatical functions in Amara:

- (1) First, they are used before alienable nouns to indicate simple possession, and, like most Austronesian languages, make a focal distinction between items that are construed as food and those that are not:

<i>lok eŋei</i>	'my pig'	<i>kok eŋei</i>	'my pork'
<i>lok eivin</i>	'my house'	<i>kok akanŋo</i>	'my food'
<i>lok aguas</i>	'my tobacco plant'	<i>kok aguas</i>	'my tobacco (to smoke)'
<i>lok oŋgup</i>	'my coconut tree'	<i>kok oŋgup</i>	'my coconut (to eat)'

- (2) In a limited number of contexts, they are used alone as possessive pronouns, while still making the focal distinction between food and non-food:

<i>i-suŋ kok akanŋo</i>	'he gave me some food'
<i>i-suŋ kok</i>	'he gave it (food) to me'
<i>i-suŋ lok eseve</i>	'he gave me a knife'
<i>i-suŋ lok</i>	'he gave it (non-food) to me'

- (3) In deverbal nominalisations, they mark the semantic rôles of the nominal arguments of the underlying proposition. In these, *le* marks the agent and *ka* marks other rôles.

lok okoloŋo 'my speech, what I say'
kok okoloŋo 'what is said about me'

- (4) In many common constructions, *ka* (but sometimes *le*) is used to indicate part-to-whole and other relationships:

akai ka egigi 'thorn of a tree'
akai ka enene 'sap of a tree'
emen ka onuk 'bird's nest (bird of.it nest)'
esŋei ka akai kane 'kidney of a pig (pig of.it tree fruit)'
esŋei le opuo 'diaphragm of a pig (pig of.it net)'

- (5) In postnominal position, they are used derivationally to convert nouns to adjective-like phrases. (I have insufficient data to discern any distinction between *ka* and *le*).

ovorou akmaŋ ka 'love magic (magic woman for.it)'
otogou omuk ka 'sorcerer (man dirt of.it)'
eivin vugoŋ ka 'old house (house before from.it)'
esŋei eivin le 'domesticated pig (pig village of.it)'

The contrastive possessive auxiliary nouns given on page 209 are used primarily for contrastive emphasis. They occur after alienable nouns and neutralise the edible-disposable distinction. With these, the reduplicated form are used after plural nouns. A few nouns, such as *akai* 'tree' are used non-emphatically, but with a shift in meaning.

aguas kiou 'MY tobacco'
akai kikiou 'my firewood'

Amara verbs occur with one of the seven pronominal prefixes marking the person and number of the subject. For example:

	S1S	S2S	S3S	S1IP	S1EP	S2P	S3P
'go'	<i>a-la</i>	<i>k-la</i>	<i>i-la</i>	<i>ta-la</i>	<i>am-la</i>	<i>ka-la</i>	<i>ki-la</i>
'follow'	<i>a-nasi</i>	<i>k-nasi</i>	<i>i-nasi</i>	<i>ta-nasi</i>	<i>am-nasi</i>	<i>ka-nasi</i>	<i>ki-nasi</i>
'inhale'	<i>e-id</i>	<i>k-id</i>	<i>i-id</i>	<i>te-id</i>	<i>am-id</i>	<i>ke-id</i>	<i>ki-id</i>
'bathe'	<i>e-ri</i>	<i>k-ri</i>	<i>i-ri</i>	<i>te-ri</i>	<i>am-ri</i>	<i>ke-ri</i>	<i>ki-ri</i>
'plant'	<i>e-se</i>	<i>k-se</i>	<i>i-se</i>	<i>te-se</i>	<i>am-se</i>	<i>ke-se</i>	<i>ki-se</i>
'throw'	<i>o-ud</i>	<i>k-ud</i>	<i>i-ud</i>	<i>to-ud</i>	<i>am-ud</i>	<i>ko-ud</i>	<i>ki-ud</i>
'stay'	<i>o-su</i>	<i>k-su</i>	<i>i-su</i>	<i>to-su</i>	<i>am-su</i>	<i>ko-su</i>	<i>ki-su</i>
'get'	<i>a-kave</i>	<i>∅-kave</i>	<i>i-kave</i>	<i>ta-kave</i>	<i>am-kave</i>	<i>ka-kave</i>	<i>ki-kave</i>
'light'	<i>e-tin</i>	<i>∅-tin</i>	<i>i-tin</i>	<i>te-tin</i>	<i>am-tin</i>	<i>ke-tin</i>	<i>ki-tin</i>
'sleep'	<i>o-kono</i>	<i>∅-kono</i>	<i>i-kono</i>	<i>to-kono</i>	<i>am-kono</i>	<i>ko-kono</i>	<i>ki-kono</i>
'come'	<i>e-me</i>	<i>k-ma</i>	<i>i-me</i>	<i>te-me</i>	<i>amu-me</i>	<i>ka-me</i>	<i>ki-me</i>
'rest'	<i>e-pten</i>	<i>ku-pten</i>	<i>i-pten</i>	<i>te-pten</i>	...	<i>ke-pten</i>	<i>ki-pten</i>

These paradigms require some comment. First, 'come' is irregular. Second, the 2S form of 'rest' has *ku-*, retained from an earlier stage in the language, because the stem has an otherwise impermissible consonant cluster (the 2P form was, unfortunately, not elicited). Third, in 2S forms, *∅* occurs before stops, and *k-* elsewhere. Finally, as shown below, although the forms given are normal in Amara, there is some variation within Amara proper

and systematic differences between Amara and Autie. Before *s* in utterance-initial position, the 2S forms sometimes have \emptyset instead of *k-*. Speakers of Amara in Kimbe often use *ti-* instead of *ki-* in the 3P forms, where the Autie consistently have only *ki-*; and the Amara of the Autie always has *ku-* or *k-* instead of \emptyset in the 2S forms. Both differences reflect assimilation in the Amara of Kimbe toward the morphology of Kabana which has \emptyset in 2S forms of verbs and *ti-* in the 3P forms.

Amara	Autie	Kabana	
<i>k-suj lok ~\emptyset-suj lok</i>	<i>ku-suj lok</i>	<i>\emptyset-pan-gau</i>	'you give it to me'
<i>ku-kave ~\emptyset-kave</i>	<i>ku-kave</i>	<i>\emptyset-bada</i>	'you get it'
<i>ki-la ~ ti-la</i>	<i>ki-la</i>	<i>ti-la</i>	'they go'

The current morphology of transitive and intransitive verbs hints at previous morphology that has mostly become fossilised. The majority of transitive verbs end with *-e* and are intrinsically transitive. That is, no object need be expressed with such verbs. A few verbs have a word-final alternation between *-e* or \emptyset and *-o*, the latter being used only if no explicit object noun phrase occurs in the clause:

<i>ikelme</i>	'he buried it.'
<i>itele</i>	'he chopped it down.'
<i>ikave ~ ikavo</i>	'he carried it.'
<i>ikave akai</i>	'he carried wood'
<i>*ikavo akai</i>	
<i>iliyo</i>	'he poured it'
<i>iliy eiki</i>	'he poured water'
<i>*iliyo eiki</i>	

The majority of transitive verbs without final-*e* are clearly copies from surrounding languages.

There is some unsystematic morphology for deriving intransitive verbs from transitive verbs and vice versa:

<i>a-la</i>	<i>o-kou.</i>	<i>o-volkou</i>	<i>lo-k</i>	<i>e-seve</i>
S1S-go	S1S-hide	S2S-hide	disposable-P1S	knife
'I'll go and hide.'		'I hid my knife.'		
<i>eiki</i>	<i>i-motok.</i>	<i>o-tok</i>	<i>eiki</i>	
water	S3S-spill	S1S-spill	water	
'The water is spilling.'		'I spilled some water.'		
<i>emelo</i>	<i>i-mansarak.</i>	<i>a-sarak</i>	<i>emelo</i>	
cloth	S3S-torn	S1S-tear	cloth	
'The cloth is torn.'		'I tore the cloth.'		

Nouns are derived from verbs with the addition of the nominal prefix *A-* and the nominalising suffix *-*. If the verb stem terminates in *e*, this is changed to *o*. Several deverbal nouns are irregular, and many nouns with the structure of a deverbal noun have no corresponding verb:

<i>i-kose</i>	'he husked it'	<i>o-koso-ηo</i>	'husking stick'
<i>i-ken</i>	'he eats'	<i>a-kan-ηo</i>	'food'
<i>i-kave</i>	'he carried it'	<i>a-kavo-ηo</i>	'bundle (on shoulder)'
<i>i-gud</i>	'she carried'	<i>o-gud-ηo</i>	'bundle (on head)'

<i>i-pitlak</i>	'he braids'	<i>e-pitlak-ŋo</i>	'braided rope'
<i>i-kole</i>	'he spoke'	<i>o-kolo-ŋo</i>	'language'

Adjectives occur in postnominal position. The majority are derived from verbs with the addition of the adjectival suffix -, but many have no corresponding verb forms:

<i>ama i-lip</i>	'The taro is mature.'	<i>ama lip-ŋe</i>	'mature taro'
<i>ekreŋ i-nal</i>	'The road is straight.'	<i>ekreŋ nal-ŋe</i>	'straight road'

A few adjectives are related to alienable nouns:

<i>eniŋid</i>	'the sun'	<i>epeno niŋid</i>	'sunny place'
<i>akmaŋ</i>	'woman'	<i>ot-um kmaŋ se</i>	'your daughter'

After plural nouns, especially if they are animate, adjectives are usually reduplicated:

ekikmaŋ ui ui 'large women'

Amara demonstrative adjectives, pronouns and adverbs distinguish 'near' from 'remote'. This system differs from that of other languages of the area, all of which have a three-way system. The demonstrative adjectives and pronouns also distinguish singular from plural number.

<i>akmaŋ ane</i>	'this woman'	<i>ekikmaŋ anane</i>	'these women'
<i>akmaŋ adi</i>	'that woman'	<i>ekikmaŋ adidi</i>	'those women'
<i>eane</i>	'this one'	<i>eanane</i>	'these ones'
<i>eadidi</i>	'that one'	<i>eadidi</i>	'those ones'
<i>ievene</i>	'thus (like this)'	<i>ievero</i>	'thus (like that)'

Amara quantifiers include the cardinal numerals and a few other words and phrases. Like most of the Austronesian languages of northwestern New Britain, Amara has cardinal numerals from one to five and separate numerals for 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 and 100. The word for five is 'hand', and the word for 100 is 'knee'.

1	<i>kapuk</i>	6	<i>lume kapuk</i>	10	<i>soŋoul</i>	60	<i>siŋilme soŋoul</i>
2	<i>ruo</i>	7	<i>lume ruo</i>	20	<i>suŋuruo</i>	70	<i>siŋilme suŋuruo</i>
3	<i>tel</i>	8	<i>lume tel</i>	30	<i>suŋtelio</i>	80	<i>siŋilme suŋtelio</i>
4	<i>paŋ</i>	9	<i>lume paŋ</i>	40	<i>silpaŋio</i>	90	<i>siŋilme silpaŋio</i>
5	<i>lume</i>			50	<i>siŋilme</i>	100	<i>kuvusŋe</i>

Other numbers are made by juxtaposing the cardinal numerals such that they add up to the required sum:

suŋuruo lume tel '28'

The numerals, especially those above 59 were difficult to elicit, because pre-contact Amara had little occasion to count this high, because counting shell money at public rituals is done in Kabana or Kove, and because most other counting, even among elders, is now done in anglicised Tok Pisin.

Grammatically, Amara quantifiers also include the following words and phrases, which occur in the same syntactic position and which are mutually exclusive with one another and with the cardinal numerals.

<i>kapso</i>	some, a, one	<i>kume se</i>	a little
<i>rigruo se</i>	a few, a couple	<i>sileŋ pau</i>	another
<i>so</i>	some	<i>vuturu</i>	many

The syntax of Amara is relatively simple. Clauses tend to have few nominal arguments; the word order is fairly rigid; and there is little rearrangement of constituents. The syntactic categories given below should be considered tentative.

SYNTACTIC CATEGORIES

abbreviation	category	examples
Cl	clause	
Pred	predicate	
VP	verb phrase	
NP	noun phrase	
AdjP	adjective phrase	
AdvP	adverb phrase	
PrepP	preposition phrase	
MOD	modality marker	<i>imna, ge, pau, ma...</i>
V	verb	<i>me, la, repe, tele...</i>
N	noun	<i>akmaj eivin, mete...</i>
PREP	preposition	<i>ne</i>
ADJ	Adjective	<i>kmaŋ lipye, gidaya...</i>
ADV	Adverb	<i>melak, nalaŋ, ŋai, soso...</i>
TEMP	temporal	<i>diŋdiŋo, koudok, naŋame...</i>
SPEC	specifier	<i>aton</i>
PRO	pronoun	<i>eadi, eŋe, io, saga...</i>
QUANT	quantifier	<i>kume se, tel, vuturu</i>
DEM	demonstrative adjective	<i>adi, ane...</i>
CJ	conjunction	<i>kama, la, me, vo...</i>

The phrase structure rules listed below should also be considered tentative. They are given in this form because most linguists will be familiar with the notation.

BASIC PHRASE STRUCTURE RULES

- (1) Cl → (TEMP) (NP) Pred (MOD)
- (2) Pred → $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{NP} \\ \text{VP} \\ \text{AdjP} \\ \text{AdvP} \end{array} \right\}$
- (3) VP → V (NP) (AdvP)
- (4) AdvP → $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{PrepP} \\ \text{TEMP} \\ \text{ADV} \end{array} \right\}$
- (5) PrepP → PREP NP
- (6) NP → $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{N}' (\text{AdjP}) \\ \text{PRON} \end{array} \right\}$
- (7) AdjP → (ADJ (SPEC)) (QUANT) (DEM)
- (8) N' → N (PRON) (N')

The syntactic category of predicate is used because many sentences in Amara are verbless;

they may consist of a subject noun phrase followed by another noun phrase, an adverb phrase or an adjective phrase. The surface structure of Amara sentences does not even require a subject noun phrase, especially when a pronominal suffix is present.

misigi-eje?
hungry-D2S
'Are you hungry?'

Yes/no questions are indicated by sentence intonation alone. *Wh*-questions require the use of one of the interrogative words below, and, again, there is no transformation of word order.

<i>naŋai, ŋai,</i>	ADV	where
<i>naŋame</i>	TEMP	'when?'
<i>saga</i>	PRON	'what?'
<i>sei</i>	PRON	'who (singular)?'
<i>seiŋa</i>	PRON	'who (plural)?'
<i>usei</i>	ADJ	'how many, how much?'
<i>ne saga</i>	PrepP	'why?'
<i>sovolaja</i>	ADV	'how?'

For example:

akmaŋ di i-kave eje?
woman that S3S-bear D2S
'Did that woman give birth to you?'

emim adi i-ken saga?
child that S3S-eat what
'What is that child eating?'

There is no obligatory marking of tense in Amara; it is indicated optionally with temporals. Other modality is indicated by the modality markers listed below, which are mutually exclusive

<i>dodo</i>	incompletive, not yet, still
<i>ge</i>	first, before (X occurs)
<i>iaka</i>	just, only, merely
<i>imna</i>	negative, not
<i>kate</i>	dehortative, don't
<i>ma</i>	completive, already
<i>pau</i>	again, too, also
<i>vana</i>	inchoative, now, starting

Following are examples showing the typical functions of modality markers:

ki-kelme dodo
S3P-bury not.yet
'They haven't buried him yet' OR 'They are still burying him.'

te-meitei te-ptey soso ge
S1IP-sit S1IP-rest a.little first
'Let's sit down and rest a little first.'

e-leila iaka

S1S-walk just

'I'm just walking around.'

e-ter io ne ko-k akanyo imna

S1S-put D3S PREP edible-P1S food NEGATIVE

'I don't put it on my food.'

k-ur io kate

S2S-throw D3S DEHORTATIVE

'Don't throw it.'

emi ke-ri ma?

D2P P2P-bathe CMPL

'Have YOU already had a bath?'

ko-loŋo ko-k okoloŋo pau?

S2P-hear edible-P1S speech also

'Did you hear what is being said about me too?'

ki-la ki-kelme vana

S3P-go S3P-bury INCHOATIVE

'They've just set off to bury him now.'

The modality markers *dodo* and *imna* can be used as holophrastic clauses.

dodo, mega am-la am-kelme vana

not.yet but S1EP-go S1EP-bury INCHOATIVE

'Not yet, but we're just going to bury him now.'

eŋe k-ma imna imna? imna, o-su

D2S S2S-come or NEGATIVE no S1S-stay

'Are you coming or not? No, I'll stay.'

In syntax, reciprocal constructions are similar to equivalent constructions in the languages of northwestern New Britain, and unlike most other Austronesian languages. That is, instead of using a verbal prefix, Amara has a separate pronoun *pel*, used in the object noun phrase position. If an explicit object noun phrase also occurs in the sentence, it is transformed into a preposition phrase with *ne*.

te-rei pel

S1IP-see RCP

'We looked at one another.'

ki-kiskis pel ne lume-de

S3P-hold RCP PREP hand-P3P

'They held each other's hands.'

The Amara clause tends to have few nominal arguments, and, consequently, several clauses are often combined into a single sentence. This is accomplished either with zero conjunction or with the conjunctions listed below. A common construction involves the use of a single noun phrase as the object of one verb phrase and the subject of another verb phrase in the same sentence:

ki-ter akmaŋ i-la Ø i-uolo
 S3P-take woman S3S-go CJ S3S-marry
 'They took a woman to be married.'

The conjunctions are:

kama lest, or
la and, so
me and, along with
vo if, since, and so, so that
mega but
imna or

For example:

k-reirei eŋe kama k-makluk
 S2S-look D2S lest S2S-fall
 'Watch out or you'll fall.'

akauliŋ ui i-me la i-repe lo-k eivin
 wind big S3S-come and S3S-wreck disposable-P1S house
 'A big wind came and wrecked my house.'

sei me sei ki-la?
 who with who S3P-go
 'Who went with whom?'

io la sei?
 D3P and who
 'He and who else?'

eivin vugoŋ ka vo te-repe
 house before edible-P3S since S1IP-wreck
 'Since the house is old, let's wreck it.'

dodo mega am-la am-kelme vana
 not.yet but S1EP-go S1EP-bury INCHOATIVE
 'Not yet, but we're going to bury him now.'

eŋe k-ma imna imna?
 D2S S2S-come or not
 'Are you coming or not?'

The temporals are lexemes that occur either in clause-initial position or in the slot after a verb phrase reserved for adverbial phrases. They are:

<i>nijid</i>	'day, dawn'	<i>uerio ila</i>	'three days ago'
<i>diŋdiŋo</i>	'morning'	<i>uerio</i>	'two days ago'
<i>nijid puli</i>	'noon'	<i>noro</i>	'yesterday'
<i>reureu</i>	'afternoon, dusk'	<i>tnigane</i>	'today, now'
<i>vilŋoŋ</i>	'night'	<i>koudok</i>	'tomorrow'
<i>vilŋoŋ luatu</i>	'midnight'	<i>voŋo ruo</i>	'in two days'
<i>vugoŋ</i>	'before'	<i>voŋo tel</i>	'in three days'
<i>sebleŋ se</i>	'soon'	<i>voŋo paŋ</i>	'in four days'
<i>gidmeiŋo</i>	'later'	<i>voŋo ume</i>	'in five days'

adan N 1. man [singular > *adandanio*, *arej teme*, *akmaŋ*]; 2. male [with human nouns > *tamane* ≠ *kmaŋ*]. *emim adan* boy.

adandanio N men [plural > *adan*, *otogou*, *otodgoio*].

adekio N back of head. *adekiou* back of my head. *adekto* the back of our heads.

adeŋe N neck [¶ *adeŋok*, *adeŋom*, *adeŋe*, *adeŋeito*...]. *ikou adeŋe* she hanged herself [to commit suicide].

adi DEM/S__ that [> *adidi*, *ane*]. *akmaŋ adi ikave iou* that woman gave birth to me. *saga adi?* what is that?

adidi DEM/P__ those [> *adi*].

advam N wave.

agaugau N fog; mist. *agaugau iduk* the fog is developing [> *duk*, *eiuek*].

aguas N tobacco, cigarette. *etin kok aguas* I light my cigarette. *aguas kapso ime* hand me a cigarette.

aguguna N large wasp sp.

aiaugim N bamboo sp.

ainuŋ N wild *Cordyline* sp. [> *omore*].

aiŋo ADJ yellow. *emelo aiŋo* yellow barkcloth.

aipu N club.

aita N/le__ father [> *arej teme*]. *lok aita* my father. *le aita* his father.

aitar N taro paddle.

akai N tree, wood, stick, firewood. *akai uore* leaf. *akai raka* branch. *akai dukŋe* a tree with flowers. *akai ka egigi* thorn of a tree. *akai ka enene* sap [sticky]. *akai sirio* sap [watery]. *akai kane* fruit. *akai pagilio* seeds of a tree. *akai gudio* canopy of a tree. *akai maganio* tree trunk. *akai pio* stump. *akai kutio* central shaft of tree. *akai remte* tree roots. *akai dukio* new growth of a tree. *akai kuvusŋe*

knot of a tree. *eklit akai kulkulio* I peel the bark off a stick. *akai kikiou* my firewood. *ikave le akai* he carries his firewood.

akai mete N lime spatula.

akai kane N/ka__ kidney. *esŋei ka akai kane* a pig's kidneys.

akailaŋa N small house elevated on a single post for the initiation of girls, especially firstborn girls.

akaiuor N cassowary. *akaiuor ka omopmop* cassowary wings.

akalaŋa N parrot.

akamele N mountain crest, mountain ridge.

akanŋo N food [< *ken*].

akanŋo N python.

akao N a tree, *Ficus* sp.

akarei N food basket [> *aval*].

akateme N village plaza.

akateme N tree sp., the bark of which is used for tying up thatch.

akauliŋ N 1. wind [generic]; 2. northwest monsoons [specific > *omur*].

akavokavo N elevated platform used in the initiation of children [< *kave*].

akavoŋo N load [carried on shoulder by men. < *kave* > *ogudŋo*]. *lok akavoŋo* my load.

akiom N hand-twisted double-stranded rope used to tie up pigs [> *enel*, *epitlakŋo*, *ovuvŋo*, *vle*]. *tevle akiom* let's make some rope.

akloun N *Calamus* sp., large-leafed rattan sp. [> *aria*].

akmaŋ N 1. woman [singular > *ekikmaŋ*, *kmaŋ*. ≠ *adan*]; 2. wife [≠ *avadŋile*]; 3. female [> *kmaŋ*. ≠ *adan*, *tamane*]. *akmaŋ adi ikave iou* that woman gave birth to me. *ovorou akmaŋ ka* love magic. *lok akmaŋ*. my wife. *kiter*

- akmaŋila iuole* they brought a woman to be married. *emim akmaŋ.* girl.
- akmareŋ* N old woman.
- akmareŋ tne* N mother [ŋ *tnok, tnom, tne, tnodo, tnemam, tnemi, tmede* > *areŋ teme, avu*]. *akmareŋ tnom* your mother.
- akŋarap* N cuscus.
- akŋok* N hornbill.
- akorol* N cage, box for transporting pigs.
- akraŋ* N hard or tough betelnut.
- akrok* N crow.
- akua* N youngman.
- akunkun* N small clam sp. [> *oruor*].
- alislisio* N veins, tendons [ŋ *alislisiou, alislisieŋe, alislisio, alislisto, alislisiam, alislisiemi, alisliside*].
- ama* N taro, *Colocasia esculenta*.
- amalel* N bow [and arrow > *otutupi*].
- amanaŋo* N mud, swampy place [> *ovul*].
- amanioka* N manioc, cassava, *Manihot utilissima*.
- amarakai* N brown pig which is striped as piglet [> *esŋei*].
- amasuŋo* N meat, garnish, something added to stodgy meal [< *masu*, > *kurio, me*].
- amatavu* N shellmoney.
- amkik* N small frog sp. [> *aval*].
- amsau* N pitpit sp., *Saccharum* sp. [> *elgo, epie, ororoŋo*].
- anane* DEM/P__ those [> *ane*].
- ane* DEM/S__ this [> *adi, anane*].
- ankap* N tongs.
- aŋakum* N black pig [> *esŋei*].
- apa* N/le__ grandmother, grandfather, granddaughter, grandson.
- apadapada* N nipa palm, *Nypa fruticans*.
- apageigei* N spider sp.
- apala* N tree ant.
- apapak* N mountain tree sp. [with a nut similar to *Canarium* or *Terminalia* but larger.
- apara* N top plate in house wall construction.
- apilpil* N orchid.
- aplau* N cockatoo.
- apluk* N 1. bamboo; 2. jawharp made of bamboo.
- apopou* N 1. bed made of saplings in men's lodge; 2. shelf for food. *omur apopou* stick bed.
- apu* N oral history, law [> *okunisnoŋo*]. *tanasi apu* let's relate the history.
- apua* N crocodile.
- areŋ teme* N father [ŋ *tok, tom, teme, temedo, tememam, tememi, tmede* > *aita, akmareŋ tne, teme*]. *areŋ tok* my father.
- argin* N yam sp., *Dioscorea esculenta* [≠ *oudo*].
- aria* N a small-leafed rattan, *Calamus* sp. [> *akloun*].
- aŋom* N mangrove, *Rhizophora mucronata*.
- arvu* N dove.
- asakir* N litter [> *asakirkir*].
- asakirkir* N litter, dust, lint. *osomum asakirkir ila* I brush off the dust.
- asaksak* ADJ wild. *esŋei asaksak* wild pig.
- asal* N rain [> *mariamba*]. *asal iduo tosu temeite* if rain falls, let's stay put. *asal ka emelo* rainbow.
- asalke* N beach tree sp., *Terminalia catappa*.
- asap* N widow.
- asapala* N taro pudding.
- asar* N coral, reef [= *okur*].

asarke N bed of ginger leaves for sitting on or butchering pigs on.

asasa N/±le__ great-grandparent, great-grandchild.

asaurum N flying fox, fruitbat.

asile N/±ka__ fuzz, hair or small barbs on leaves. *akai ka asile* the fuzz of a tree.

aslak N/le__ forearm, specifically the two bones of the forearm, wrist, ankle. *kak ruo le aslak* my ankle. *lumok le aslak ipid* my wrist hurts.

asonj N charcoal.

asuak N clearing in forest as resting place along road or a place for picnics.

ata N shit, faeces [> *tata, paikai*]. *kio ueine ata* it smells like shit.

ataljadi N bamboo sp.

ataje N non-firstborn child [≠ *emeretuonoj, etio, emim*].

ataranoj N sago, *Metroxylon* sp.

atatajo N ladder.

atavele N peninsula.

atavia N blowfly.

aton DEM this, contrastive. *akai aton* THIS tree.

aton SPEC very [> *tau*]. *eje ui aton* you are very big.

aualno N sago hammer.

aei N cloning stock. *ama ka aei taro* cloning stock. *kla kse aei go* plant taro sticks.

aualno N rafters.

auram N young man [> *eulio*].

avadnjile N/le__ husband [> *akmanj, avagad*].

avagad N widower [> *avadnjile*].

avakeua N shark.

aval N handbasket carried by men [> *akarei*].

aval N large frog sp. [> *amkik*].

aver N wall. *eivin ka aver* wall of a house.

avidavida N bedbug.

avo kane N/ka ruo__ calf. *kak ruo avo kane* my calf.

avu N/le__ mother. *lok avu* my mother [> *akmarej tne*].

dada VTR pull, drag [> *it*]. *tadada ogomod ipaid* let's pull up the canoe.

deoa N crab sp. [red with a long lobster-like tail].

dgi VI wake up. *edgi dijdiyo* I wake up in the morning [> *poje = keser*].

didlikje ADJ slippery; smooth. *akai didlikje* slippery tree.

dil VTR bore, drill. *edil ongup* I put a hole into a coconut.

dil ADV crashing sound. *kolojo akai imokrou la munio dil?* did you hear the tree break down and make a crashing sound?

dijdiyo TEMP morning. *edgi dijdiyo* I wake up in the morning.

dodo MOD not yet; still. *kikelme dodo* they have not buried him yet. *dodo vane* there is still some left.

dokdokje ADJ wet.

duk VI 1. sprout [new growth > *dukio, dukje*]; 2. develop [of fog > *eiuek*]. *akai iduk* the tree sprouted. *agaugau iduk* fog is developing.

dukio N new growth, sprout [> *duk, dukje*]. *akai dukio* new growth of a tree.

dukje ADJ flower [> *duk, dukio*]. *akai dukje* a tree with flowers.

dunji VTR smell [> *kio*]. *idunji tinuk kio* he smells my body odour. *ogoune idunjiou* the dog smells me.

eadī PRON that one [singular > *eadidi*, *adi*].

eadidi PRON those ones [plural > *eadī*, *adi*].

eanane PRON these ones [plural > *eane*, *ane*].

eane PRON this one [singular > *eanane*, *ane*].

edege N raintree or jacaranda, *Samanea saman* or *Poinciana delnis*.

edge N slit gong.

edgim N flood.

edidmen N leech.

egei N cataract [> *gran*]. *motok kovorio egei* I'm blind with cataracts.

egeled N hairless pig [> *esjei*].

egeliou N shield.

egete N digging stick.

egidue N/le__ tail [= *egudio*]. *ogoune le egidue* a dog's tail.

egigi N thorn [> *gigio*]. *akai ka egigi* thorn of a tree.

egudio N/le__ tail [= *egidue*]. *ogoune le egudio* dog's tail.

eigin N shrimp, prawn [especially freshwater prawn, but also lobster by extension > *okureirei*].

eiki N 1. freshwater, river; 2. water container. *eiki ipun iou* I'm thirsty. *eje tok eiki kate* don't spill the water. *eiki kopkopne* an empty water container. *eiki ivul* the water is boiling.

eila N spear. *ise esjei ne eila* he speared a pig with a spear.

eilep N betel, *Areca catechu*. *eilep ime aņas* hand me some betel to chew. *eilep akraņ* hard betelnut. *eilep mulumņe* tender betelnut. *eilep kakrakņe* very hard betelnut.

eiou N fire. *ousok eiou iken* I blow on the fire so it burns.

eip N tree sp., *Inocarpus fagiferus*.

eirer N obsidian, obsidian blade.

eiuek N 1. leaf wrapper; 2. clouds [seen to arise from a spell cast on leaves during rain magic > *duk*, *agaugau*].

eivin N 1. house; 2. village. *akauliņ ui ime la irepe lok eivin* a big wind blew and destroyed my house. *akapin eivin* I built a house. *kororo eivin* sweep the village. *esjei eivin le* a tame pig. *eivin mete* a door. *Eivin Pio* name of original Amara village in interior.

eivul N banana, *Musa* spp.

eivur N forest, jungle.

ekenkenņo N/±ka__ sore, tropical ulcer [> *kenken*]. *kom ekenkenņo* your sore.

ekid N louse.

ekikmaņ N women [plural > *akmaņ*]. *ekikmaņ vuturu* many women.

ekirau N clay pot [traded in from Siasi network]. *ekirau imaņiņ* the pot is cracked.

ekiriuli N panpipe [> *nakuil*].

ekiue N rat.

ekreņ N footpath, road.

ele VTR drive pigs into net. *kila kiele esjei* they went to drive pigs. *tala teele esjei* let's go drive pigs.

elei N tree sp., *Casuarina equisetifolia*.

elgo N sugarcane, *Saccharum officinarum* [> *amsau*, *epie*, *ogoroņo*].

eli N deep [≠ *moko*]. *eiki eli* deep river.

elivolio N pond in river [> *eli*].

emelo N barkcloth, cloth, sarong. *emelo ipar* the cloth is dry. *lok emelo ka omuk* my sarong is dirty. *mariamba ka emelo* = *asal ka emelo* rainbow.

emen N bird. *emen ka onuk* bird's nest. *emen vaivaio* wings of a bird. *emen uoruore* feathers.

emenderik N little boys [plural > *emim*].
emensik N/±ka__ comb [> *sir*]. *kok emensik* my comb.
emeo N sea, ocean.
emeretuŋo N firstborn child [≠ *ataŋe*, *etio*, *emim*].
emese N *Trochus* sp.; armband made of *Trochus* shell.
emi PRON you [D2P. ≠ *eŋe*].
emilim N bandicoot.
emim N/±le__ child [> *etio*, *emeretuŋo*, *ataŋe*]. *emim adan* boy. *emim akmaŋ* girl. *lok emim kapuk se* I have only one child.
emirmirŋo N wasp sp.
emitidŋo N something to stand on [> *mid*]. *otorokok le emitidŋo* ridgepole [of house, something for chickens to stand on].
emles N ginger, *Zingiber officinale*.
emliŋ N tree sp., *Pometia pinnata*.
enel N rope tied with knots to date events [> *akiom*, *epitlakŋo*, *ovuvŋo*].
enene N/±ka__ 1. pus; 2. sap [≠ *sirio*]. *kok enene* my pus. *akai ka enene* sap [thick sticky sap].
enimnim N beach sandfly sp. [≠ *omromo*].
eniŋid N sun [> *niŋid*].
eŋe PRON thou, you [D2S. ≠ *emi*]. *eŋe koruo* = *eŋkoruo* the two of you.
eŋiri N coconut grater. *onou oŋgup ne eŋiri* I grate coconut with a coconut grater.
eŋliŋo N/±ka__ urine; piss [> *liŋliŋ*]. *kok eŋliŋo* my urine.
epeiouŋo N stone oven [< *peiou* > *okum gurio*].
epelim N breadfruit, *Artocarpus altilis*.
epelpelŋo N/±ka__ ringworm. *io ka*

epelpelŋo he has ringworm.
epeno N 1. place; 2. season. *epeno vevre* a place with holes. *epeno isamil* lightning, thunder. *epeno niŋid* sunny place. *epeno gidaya* rainy season. *epeno melak* a distant place.
epero N monitor lizard.
epes N ground.
epetoro N cycad palm, *Cycas circinalis*.
epie N wild pitpit sp., *Saccharum* sp. [> *amsau*, *elgo*, *ogoroŋo*].
epimuk N honeycomb [≠ *ovon*]. *epimuk tne* sweat bee that produces honey. *epimuk sirio* honey.
epitlakŋo N braided rope [< *pitlak* > *akiom*, *enel*, *ovuvŋo*]. *tepitlak epitlakŋo* we braid rope.
epituk N star.
epsok N/±ka__ spit, saliva. *iou epre kok epsok* I spit my saliva.
epto N betel pepper, *Piper betle*.
eres N 1. palm sp. [used for flooring], *Kentiopsis archontophoenix*; 2. flooring. *kaukau eres* tie down the flooring.
erin N wild tree sp. [similar to *kapok* and used for stuffing pillows].
esere N vegetable greens sp. [cooked with pork in a stone oven > *onouŋo*].
eseremvad N sweet potato, *Ipomoea batatas*.
eseve N knife. *eseve itele eŋe?* did you get cut on a knife? *eseve mete* sharp knife. *eseve mete pum-pumŋe* dull knife. *kla kukau lok eseve* go look for my knife.
esik N stick for carrying pigs over shoulder; any stick supported at both ends to hold something like a pot over a fire.
esiŋo N broom.

esip N a large locust that lives on coconuts.

esiran N hourglass drum.

esnei N pig, pork [= *esnei*]. *lok esnei* my pig. *kok esnei* my pork. (*esnei*) *amarakai* brown pig that is striped as juvenile. (*esnei*) *osuk* white pig. (*esnei*) *egeled* hairless pig. (*esnei*) *anakum* black pig. (*esnei*) *kalonge* spotted pig. *esnei ivnik* rotten pork. *ila ikau esnei* he went hunting pigs. *ese esnei* I speared a pig. *kila kiele esnei* they went to drive pigs [into a net]. *esnei kurio* lean meat of pork. *esnei tamane* boar.

etio N child, son, daughter [not firstborn.

¶ *otuk, otum, etio, etido* = *otudo, etimam, etimi, etide* > *ataŋe, emeretuono, emim*]. *otuk kman se* my daughter. *otuk se* my son.

etiti N earthquake. *etiti tok* there was an earthquake.

etiue N mangrove clam.

euil N mushroom.

eulio N young unmarried woman [> *auram*].

eveiŋo N thing [= *ovolo*]. *lok eveiŋo* my disposable thing. *kok eveiŋo* my edible thing.

eveliou N beans [native to New Britain, similar to wing beans].

ever N hunting magic [> *ovorou*].

evid N pigtusks.

evlei N eel, [especially freshwater eel > *lumbalumba*].

galaŋa N shoulder [¶ *galaŋok, galaŋom, galaŋa...*].

gasi VTR pick. *agasi nok kane vre kokŋe* I pick my teeth.

ge MOD first, before... (then...). *eliŋliŋ ge* I should take a leak first. *kukono ge* go to sleep first. *temeitei tepten soso ge* let's sit down and rest a little first.

gelio N hip [¶ *geliou, geleŋe, gelio, gelto, gelmam, geliemi, gelde*].

gidaŋa ADJ bad, poisonous [≠ *ŋaraŋe*]. *akai gidaŋa* poisonous tree. *epeno gidaŋa* rainy season. *ovorou gidaŋa* sorcery.

gidmeiŋo TEMP later.

gigio N bone [¶ *gigiou, gigieŋe, gigio, gigto, gigiam, gigiemi, gigde* > *egigi*]. *kak ruo gigio* my leg bones. *ouŋa gigio* fish bones.

golgole N under [> *moloklokŋe*]. *eivin golgole* under the house.

gorgorio N guts, entrails, viscera, insides [¶ *gurguruk, gurgurum, gorgorio, gorgorto, gorgormemam, gurgurmi, gorgorde*].

gorio N inside. *eivin gorio* inside the house. *lumom gorio* your palm. *kam ruo gorio* your sole.

gran VI blind. *motok kovorio igran* I'm blind [unspecific].

gud VTR carry on head [> *guda kane, gudio, ogudŋo, kave*]. *kigud io* they carry it on their heads.

guda kane N head [¶ *guduk, gudum, guda, gudto, gudmam, gudmi, gudde* > *gud, gudio*]. *guduk kane uoruore* my hair. *guduk kane isapapa* I'm bald. *kiklok pel ne gudde kane* they bump heads. *guduk maganio* my neck.

gudio N head, canopy. *akai gudio* canopy of a tree. *eiki gudio* headwaters. *okoro gudio* hearth [stones collected for stone oven].

gurguruk > *gorgorio*

iaka MOD just, only, merely [> *sapa*]. *eleila iaka* I'm just walking. *kapuk iaka* just one.

iam PRON we [D1EP. ≠ *ito*].

id VTR inhale. *eid kok omomod* I inhale my breath. *kid kom omomod*

you inhale your breath.

ide PRON they [D3P]. *kipunpel ne ide* they hit each other.

ievene ADV thus, like this [> *ievero*].

ievero ADV thus, like that [> *ievene*].

imna MOD 1. negative, not, no; 2. or.
iou eklele imna I don't know. *apagara imna* I do not lie. *koruo kakave kok aguas imna?* didn't you two bring my tobacco? *eje kma imna imna?* are you coming or not?

in V drink. *ein ongup* I drink a coconut. *ide kiin* they drink.

io PRON he, she, it, him, her [D3S]. *io iuole io* he married her. *io ikole pogiou ne io* he spoke to me about it.

iou PRON I, me [D1S]. *akmanj adi ikave iou* that woman gave birth to me.

ioioui VI swim [on surface. ≠ *kultip*]. *oiouiou* I swim. *keiouiou* you swim.

it VTR pull [> *dada*]. *eit io* I pull it. *eit ouro* I pull a vine. *amit ogomod ipaid* we pull the canoe up.

ito PRON we, us [D1IP. ≠ *iam*]. *ito ruo suvodo tala ide kisu* we two should go by ourselves. they're staying.

ka N edible possessive [¶ *kok, kom, ka, kodo, kam, kami, kade* ≠ *le*]. *kok aguas* my tobacco. *Paulus ka akanjo* Paul's food. *sunj kok* give it [edible] to me. *ovorou akmanj ka* love magic. *otogou omuk ka* sorcerer. *emelo ka omuk* dirty cloth. *snorom ka* your nose. *eivin vugonj ka* an old house.

ka VI flee, run away [> *ud*]. *kika kila* they run away. *taka tala* let's run away.

ka ruo N foot, leg [¶ *kak ruo, kam ruo, ka ruo, kaito ruo, kaimimam ruo, kaimi ruo, kaide ruo*]. *kak ruo le aslak* my ankle. *kam ruo gorio* your sole. *kak ruo pio* my heel. *ogoune ka ruo* hindleg

of a dog. *kak ruo maganio* my thigh. *kak ruo avo kane* my calf. *kak ruo kokoknje* my toes. *kak ruo koknje ui* my big toe. *kak ruo lilio* my little toe, my pinky. *kak ruo kuvusnje* my knee. *kak ruo murio* my footprints.

kakakano ADJ crazy.

kakaroka N river crab sp.

kakraknje ADJ hard, tough, strong [of things. ≠ *urara, ui*]. *eilep kakraknje* very hard betelnut. *akai kakraknje* strong wood.

kalonge N white and black spotted pig [> *esnjei*].

kaluvia N barracuda.

kama VTR make, build, do [= *kapin, kep*]. *ikama eivin* he built a house. *kama eiou* build a fire. *eje kama saga?* what are you doing?

kama CJ lest, watch out or. *kama opun eje* watch out or I'll hit you. *kreirei eje kama kmakluk* careful or you'll fall

kamo kiue N hawk.

kane N 1. fruit [singular > *kankane*]; 2. protuberance. *akai kane* fruit. *kope kane* his belly. *velajok kane* my body. *kak ruo avo kane* my calf. *ka otolio kane* its egg. *vurvuruk kane* my forehead. *guduk kane* my head. *omod kane* island. *parak kane* my jaw [where molars are]. *kok akai kane* my kidney. *vovseiou kane* my lungs. *nok kane vre* my mouth. *nok kane vre koknje* my tooth. *kovuruk kane* my testicles. *ongup kovure kane* sprout and pithy ball inside mature coconut. *pio kane* her vulva.

kanimnim VI dream. *akanimnim* I dreamt.

kanio N spirit, shadow, soul [¶ *kanuk, kanum, kanio, kanto, kanmam, kanmi, kanumade* > *ovorou okunid*].

kankane N fruit [plural > *kane*]. *akai*

- kankane* the fruit of a tree. *muli kankane* oranges, lemons, citrus fruit.
- kapak* VI split [> *pele, maskak*]. *akai ikapak* the wood splits.
- kapater* VI jump. *ikapater* he jumped.
- kapin* VTR make [= *kama, kep*]. *akapin eivin* I built a house.
- kapora se* ADJ little, small. *ogoune kapora se* a little dog.
- kapso* QUANT one, a, a little, some [> *kapuk, siley pau*]. *aguas kapso ime* give me a little tobacco. *kapso pau ime* hand me some more.
- kapuk* QUANT one [> *kapso*]. *kapuk iaka* just one. *kapuk se* just one.
- kari* VI weed [in garden]. *akari la kus vo our odo* when I have finished weeding, I put up a fence.
- kasji* VI sneeze. *akasji* I sneezed.
- kate* MOD dehortative, don't, let not, should not, stop...-ing. *eje tok eiki kate* don't spill the water. *klijo kate* stop pouring it. *eje tilak iou kate* stop pushing me. *kur io kate* don't throw it. *kmotou iou kate* don't be afraid of me.
- katkate* N liver [¶ *katkateiou, katkateje, katkate, katkateito, katkateimam, katkateimi, katkateide*].
- kau* VTR look for, hunt. *ila ikau esjei* he went hunting pigs. *kla kukau lok eseve* go look for my knife.
- kaudama* N mangrove crab sp.
- kaukau* VTR tie. *kaukau eres* tie down the flooring. *kakaukau esjei* tie up the pig.
- kaurir* VTR scratch. *akaurir tinuk* I scratch my skin.
- kave* VTR 1. carry, carry on shoulder, get, take, bring [> *akavono, ter, pei ≠ gud*]; 2. give birth to. *kave* you carry it. *kla kave eilep ime* go get some betel and bring it. *koruo kakave kok aguas imna?* didn't you two bring my tobacco? *iou akave* I took it. *sei ikave eje?* who gave birth to you? *akmanj adi ikavo = akmanj adi ikave io* that woman gave birth to him.
- kel* VTR dig. *kikel orur* they dug a hole.
- kelme* VTR bury. *kikelme ma* they've buried him.
- ken* VI burn, light [> *tin*]. *ousok eiou iken* I'll blow on the fire so that it'll burn. *lam iken* the lamp is lit.
- ken* VTR eat [> *kenen*]. *okunid ikento vana* the tambaran will eat us now.
- kenen* VI eat [> *ken*]. *kukenen* eat!
- kenken* VI sore [> *ekenkenjo*]. *kak ruo ikenken* my leg has a sore on it.
- kep* VTR do [= *kama, kapin, kev*]. *eje kep saga?* = *eje kukep saga?* what are you doing?
- kere* VTR bite. *ogoune ikere eje?* did a dog bite you?
- keser* VI wake up [= *dgi ≠ pone*]. *ekeser dijdijo* I wake up in the morning.
- kev* VTR build [= *kama, kep, kapin*]. *ikev eivin* he built a house.
- kiki* N landcrab sp. that lives near the beach.
- kikio* N/P__ neutral contrastive possessive [plural. ¶ *kikiou, kikienje, kikio, kito, kikiam, kikiemi, kide < kio*]. *kikiou mine*.
- kim* VI like [> *kole*]. *iou ekim* I like it.
- kio* N/S__ neutral contrastive possessive [singular. ¶ *kiou, kienje, kio, kjoito, kjoaimam, kjoemi, kjoide > kikio*].
- kio* N smell, stink [> *duŋki*]. *tinuk kio* I smell. *kio ueine ouŋa* it smells like fish. *kope kio* wallaby [its belly stinks. = *natus*].
- kipis* VI fart. *ekipis* I farted.

kiskis VTR hold. *iou ekiskis io* I'm holding it. *kikiskis pel ne lumede* they held each other's hands.

klele VTR know. *iou eklele imna* I don't know.

klit VTR peel, skin [> *sadid, sip, uer*]. *eklit akai kulkulio* I peel the bark off a stick. *eklit epero kulkulio* I skinned a monitor lizard.

klok VTR bump. *kiklok pel ne gudde kane* they bumped heads.

kmaŋ ADJ female [> *akmaŋ, lio*]. *otuk kmaŋ se* my daughter. *luk kmaŋ* my sister [man speaking]. *tik kmaŋ se* my little sister [woman speaking].

kmusŋe ADJ short. *otogou kmusŋe* a short man.

kokŋe N finger, toe, tooth [singular > *kokokŋe*]. *lumom kokŋe* your finger. *kak ruo kokŋe ui* my big toe. *nok kane vre kokŋe* my tooth.

kokokŋe N fingers, toes, teeth [plural > *kokŋe*].

kole VI 1. speak, talk, tell [> *okoloŋo, tit, nasi*]; 2. want [> *kim*]. *ikole pogiou ne io* he spoke to me about it. *iou okole ala Kavana* I want to go to Kabana.

kono VI 1. sleep, lie; 2. be located, exist [> *meitei*]; 3. stay [> *su*]. *kumese vane ikono* there's just a little left. *lok eseve ikono nanai?* where's my knife? *kukono ge* you sleep first. *okum ikono ne akai moloklokŋe* there's a stone under the tree.

kop VTR fold. *tokop io* let's fold it.

kope (kane) N 1. belly, abdomen; 2. pregnant [¶ *kopok, kopom, kope, kopodo, kopemam, kopemi, kopeide*]. *akmaŋ adi kope* that woman is pregnant.

kope kio N wallaby [its belly stinks. = *natus*].

kopkopŋe ADJ empty. *eiki kopkopŋe* the water container is empty. *akanŋo imna epeno kopkopŋe* there is no food. the place is empty.

koposŋe ADJ light, lightweight.

korkor VTR scrape black off. *okorkor ama* I'll scrape the black off the taro.

koro VTR help. *kma koro iou* come help me.

kose VTR husk [> *okosoŋo*]. *okose oŋgup* I husked the coconut.

kosio N chest, breast [¶ *kusuk, kusum, kosio, kosto, kosmemam, kosmimi* = *kusmi, kosde*]. *kusukmete* my sternum. *kusuk papakŋe* I'm angry. *kusuk kane* my heart.

kosŋe VTR ask [a question > *noŋoŋ*]. *ikosŋe iou* he asked me.

kotitid VI/exp__ cold [> *penpenio*]. *okotitid* I'm cold.

kou VI hide [> *volkou*]. *ala okou* I'll go and hide. *kla kukou* go hide.

kou adeŋe VI commit suicide by hanging oneself. *ikou adeŋe* he hung himself.

koudok TEMP tomorrow. *koudok kiter eŋkoruo kala Glosta* tomorrow they'll take you two to Gloucester.

kov VTR steal. *ikov lok eseve* he stole my knife.

kovorio N/mete__ eyeball [> *kovure*]. *motok kovorio* my eyeball.

kovure kane N testicle [¶ *kovuruk kane, kovurum kane, kovure kane, kovorto kane, kovormam kane, kovormemi kane, kovorde kane* > *kovorio*]. *oŋgup kovure kane* sprout and pithy ball inside mature coconut.

kuksukŋe ADJ black.

kulkulio N/N__ skin, bark, lip, husk, shell. *tinuk kulkulio* my skin. *eklit akai kulkulio* I peeled the bark off a stick. *nom kane vre kulkulio* your lips.

- oygup kulkulio* coconut husk. *euer eivul kulkulio* I peeled a banana.
- kultip* VI swim [underwater. ≠ *iouiou*].
kikultip they swim.
- kume se* QUANT a little. *kume se vane ikono* there's a little left.
- kurio* N meat, flesh, muscle [> *me, amasujo*]. *kurieŋe* the flesh of your body. *kom kurio* your meat [to eat]. *esŋei kurio* lean of pork. *ouŋa kurio* fish flesh.
- kus* ADJ finished, all gone [> *ma*]. *erege la kus* I've finished digging it up. *etele la kus ma* I've finished cutting it. *kom aguas kus?* is your tobacco finished?
- kusuk* > *kosio*
- kutio* N 1. penis; 2. central shaft [¶ *kutuk, kutum, kutio, kutto, kutmam, kutmi, kutde*]. *kutuk mete* my glans penis. *akai kutio* central shaft of tree.
- kuvusŋe* QUANT hundred.
- kuvusŋe* N/N__ elbow, knee, knot. *lumok kuvusŋe* my elbow. *kak ruo kuvusŋe* my knee. *akai kuvusŋe* knot of a tree.
- la* CJ and, so [> *me, vo*]. *akauliŋ ui ime la irepe lok eivin* a big wind came and wrecked my house. *erege la kus* I've finished digging it up. *io la sei?* he and who else? *lam imakluk la imurup* the lamp fell and broke. *sei ivud akai la pel adi?* who snapped that branch so that it made a cracking sound there?
- la* VI go [¶ *ala, kla, ila, tala, amla, kala, kila*]. *ila ikau esŋei* he went to hunt pigs. *iou okole ala Kavana* I want to go to Kabana. *koudok kiter eŋkoruo kala Glosta* tomorrow they will take you two to Gloucester. *sei me sei kila?* who is going with whom? *ide kimuŋgoŋ kila ma* they have already gone ahead. *oru ala* I went inside. *kiter aknaŋ ila iuole* they took a woman to get married. *temleito tala eivin* let's
- go back home.
- lakendaŋ* N tree sp. [with wood similar to *Cordia* sp. used for carving].
- lam* N lamp. *lam imakluk la imurup* the lamp fell and broke.
- laumu* N mangrove crab sp.
- le* N disposable possessive [¶ *lok, lom, le, lodo, lam, lami* = *lemi, lade* > *ka, kio, kikio*]. *le akai* his firewood. *esŋei eivin le* domesticated pig.
- leila* VI walk. *kileila kila* they walked away. *ileila ne opukpuk* he walks with a stick. *kleila omos* walk carefully.
- lilio* N/N__ little finger, little toe. *lumok lilio* my little finger. *kak ruo (kokŋe) lilio* my little toe.
- liŋliŋ* VI urinate, piss [> *eŋliŋo, liŋo*].
kliŋliŋ ge you urinate first.
- liŋ-o* VTR pour [> *liŋliŋ, tok*]. *iou eliy eiki* I pour water. *eŋe kliŋo kate* stop pouring it.
- lio* N sister, brother, sibling or parallel cousin opposite sex. *lukmaŋ* my sister [man speaking. ¶ *lukmaŋ, lumŋaŋ, lio kmaŋ, lido kmaŋ, limam kmaŋ, limi kmaŋ, lide kmaŋ*]. *luk se* my brother [woman speaking. ¶ *luk se, lum se, lio se, lido se, limam se, limi se, lide se*].
- lip* VI; ADJ/_ŋe ready to harvest, mature. *ama ilip* the taro is ready. *ama lipŋe* mature taro. *okmoŋo lipŋe* = *okmoŋo ilip* garden with mature crops.
- lomo* VI clear underbrush. *olomo la kus vo etele* after I have finished clearing away the underbrush, I chop down the trees.
- loŋo* VTR hear. *amloŋo esiran* we heard the drums. *koloŋo lok okoloŋo pau?* did you hear what I said too?
- loulou* V plant [> *se*]. *etinio la kus vo*

oloulou after I have burned it, I plant.
lovlovo VI play. *kla klovlovo* go play.
luatu > *vilhoŋ*.

luk > *lio*

lumbalumba N moray eel [> *evlei*].

lume N hand, arm [¶ *lumok, lumom, lume, lumodo, lumemam, lumemi, lumede*]. *kikiskis pel ne lumede* they hold hands. *lumok lilio* my little finger. *lumok kuvusŋe* my elbow. *lumok le aslak ipid* my wrist hurts. *lumok kokŋe* my finger. *lumok kokŋe ui* my thumb. *lumom gorio* your palm. *lumom vlisio* your fingernails.

lume QUANT five. *lume kapuk* six. *lume ruo* seven. *lume tel* eight. *lume paŋ* nine.

luŋluŋ VTR straighten, arrange. *toluŋluŋ omur* let's straighten the bed.

luplup VI gather, collect, congregate, meet. *kiluplup* they congregated. *tala toluplup* let's go have a meeting.

ma VI come [> *me*].

ma MOD completive, already [> *kus*]. *emi keri ma?* have you already bathed? *etele la kus ma* I've already finished cutting trees. *kikelme ma* they've buried him. *otogou imo ma* the man is dead. *isou ma* that's enough.

maganio N/N__ neck, thigh, trunk [> *adeŋe*]. *guduk maganio* my neck. *kak ruo maganio* my thigh. *akai maganio* tree trunk.

makluk VI fall. *lam imakluk la imurup* the lamp fell and broke. *kreirei eŋe kama kmakluk* watch out you don't fall.

malmalio N gills. *ouŋa malmalio* fish gills.

mansarak VI torn [> *sarak*]. *emelo imansarak* the cloth is torn.

maŋiŋ VI cracked. *ekirau imaŋiŋ*. the

pot is cracked.

mariamba N storm [> *asal*]. *mariamba ka emelo* rainbow.

maskak VI split [up the trunk when being chopped down > *kapak, peŋe*]. *akai imaskak* the tree split up the trunk.

me VI come [¶ *eme, kma, ime, teme, amume, kame, kime* ≠ *la*]. *aguas kapso ime* hand me over a cigarette. *kur io ime vo asau io* throw it toward me so I can catch it. *ongup ime eken* give me a coconut to eat. *suŋ eseve ime pogiou* give me a knife.

me CJ and, with [> *la, vo, mega*]. *sei me sei kila?* who went with whom? *seiŋa me kime?* who are they coming?

me Holo yes.

mega CJ but. *dodo mega amla amkelme vana* not yet, but we're going to bury him now.

meitei VI 1. sit; 2. be located, stay [> *kono, su*]; 3. subsist [¶ *emeitei, kmeitei, imeitei, temeitei, ammeitei, kemeitei, kimeitei*]. *temeitei tepteŋ soso ge* let's sit down and rest a little first. *imeitei naŋai?* where is he? *imeitei sapa* he subsists with nothing. *emeitei eivin* I'm staying home. *asal iduo tosu temeitei* if it rains, let's stay put.

mekle > *ovoire mekle*

melak ADV far [≠ *teuei*].

melmel VI angry [> *papak*]. *kmelmel* you are angry.

meme gudio N tongue [¶ *meme guduk, meme gudum, meme gudio, memeito gudio, meme gudmam, meme gudmi, meme gудde*].

memto VI vomit [¶ *ememto, kmemto, imemto...*].

menene ADJ hot [≠ *penpenio*]. *tinuk menene* I'm hot.

mete N eye [¶ *motok, motom, mete,*

motodo, metememam, metemi, metede].
motok kovorio igran I'm blind. *motok tektek* my eyeball. *motok pagilio* my pupil. *motok nesnes* I remember. *modok mete* my anus. *vaiuk mete* my armpit. *akai mete* lime spatula. *eivin mete* door. *parak mete* my temporal mandibular joint. *kutuk mete* my penis. *kusuk mete* my sternum. *eseve mete* edge of a knife; a sharp knife. *mete naraje* it's clean.

mid VI stand, stand up [> *emitidno*].
emid I'm standing. *kmid* stand up.

mimis VI; ADJ/___*ne* nice and greasy.
akanjo imimis tau the food is really nice and greasy. *akanjo mimisne* greasy food.

misigio N hungry. *misigiou* I'm hungry.
misigiene? are you hungry? *misigio* he's hungry.

mle VI return, come back, go back [> *pamle*]. *enle eme* I'll come back. *temle ito tala eivin* let's go back home.

mo VI die, dead, numb. *otogou imo ma* the man is dead. *kak ruo imo* my leg is numb.

mode N/___N buttocks, rump, anus, bottom [¶ *modok, modom, mode, mododo, modemam, modeimi, modede*]. *modok parpario* my buttocks. *modok mete* my anus. *ekirau mode pio* the pot is half-full.

moko ADJ shallow [≠ *eli*]. *eiki moko* shallow water.

mokrou VI break, crash down. *kolojo akai imokrou la munio dil?* did you hear the tree break and make a crashing sound? *akai moneine imokrou* when trees are dried out, they crash down.

molmol ADJ true.

moloklokne ADJ under [> *golgole*]. *okum ikono ne akai moloklokne* there is a stone under the tree.

monei VI; ADJ/___*ne* dried, dead. *akai imonei imokrou* = *akai moneine imokrou* when a tree is dried out, it crashes down.

mopor VI crooked, bent. *ekreñ imopor* the road is crooked. *akai imopor* the stick is bent.

morop VI rotten [> *vnik*]. *imorop* it's rotten.

motok > *mete*

motok VI spill [> *tok, lijo*]. *eiki imotok* the water is spilling.

motou VTR fear, afraid. *eje kmotou iou kate* don't be afraid of me.

mukmuk VI; ADJ/___*ne* dirty [> *omuk*].
emelo imukmuk the cloth is dirty. *emelo mukmukne* dirty cloth.

mulum VI; ADJ/___*ne* soft, tender. *eilep imulum* = *eilep mulumne* the betelnut is tender.

munio N sound, noise. *kolojo akai imokrou la munio dil?* did you hear the tree break down and make a crashing sound?

muntuk VI; ADJ/___*ne* long, tall. *otogou imuntuk* the man is tall. *akai muntukne* a long stick.

mungoñ VI precede, go ahead. *ide kimungoñ kila ma* they've already gone ahead. *kmungoñ* go ahead.

murio N footprint. *kak ruo murio* my footprint.

murup VI break. *lam imakluk la imurup* the lamp fell and broke.

na kane vre N mouth [¶ *nok, nom, na, nodo, nem, nemi, nede*]. *nok kane vre* my mouth. *agasi nok kane vre kokne* I pick my teeth. *nom kane vre kulkulio* your lips.

nagalgalña N mortar for taro.

nakuil N bamboo sp.; flute made of same bamboo [> *ekiriuli*]; smoking

pipe made of same bamboo.

nal VI; ADJ/_*ne* straight. *ekreŋ inal* the road is straight. *ekreŋ nalne* a straight road.

nalaŋ ADV outside. *ikono nalaŋ*. it's outside.

namkris VTR scrape. *akai inamkris iou* the wood scraped me.

nana VTR chase. *nana ogoune* chase the dog.

naŋai ADV where? [> *ŋai*]. *imeitei naŋai?* where is he? *lok eseve ikono naŋai?* where is my knife?

naŋame TEMP when? *naŋame ime ipod?* when will he come? *naŋame kla?* when are you going?

naŋrikne ADJ 1. unripe [≠ *sosou*]; 2. uncooked, raw.

nasi VTR 1. follow; 2. tell [> *kole*, *tit*]. *anasi eŋe* I follow you. *tanasi apu* let's tell a story.

natus N wallaby [Autie. = *kope kio*].

ne PREP to, with, on, oblique [> *pogio*]. *apaid ne akai* I climb a tree. *eŋe kma ne saga?* why did you come? *eter io ne akanjo* I put it on food. *ikole pogiou ne io* she spoke to me about it. *io inoŋoŋ iou ne aguas* he asked me for tobacco. *ise esŋei ne eila* he speared a pig with a spear. *itele akai ne ogugo* he chopped the tree down with an axe. *kipun pel ne ide* they hit one another. *okunid iter ne ito* the tambaran sickens us. *iter our ne oŋgup* he put a prohibition marker on the coconut palm. *ileila ne opukpuk* she walks with a stick. *onou oŋgup ne eŋiri* I grate coconut with a grater.

nem VI suckle, nurse [> *nemne*]. *emim inem* = *emim inemnem* the child is suckling.

nemne N breast [¶ *nemŋok*, *nemŋom*, *nemne*, *nemneito*, *nemnemam*, *nemnem*,

nemne > *nem*]. *akmaŋ nemne* the breasts of a woman. *nemne sirio* her breasts have milk.

nerekio N spine.

nesnes ADJ/*mete*_NP think about, remember. *motok nesnes eŋe koruo* I think about you two.

nigrik ADV fast, quickly. *kma nigrik* come quickly.

niŋid ADJ sun, sunny [> *eniŋid*]. *niŋid puli* noon. *epeno niŋid* a sunny place.

nis VTR boil [> *peiou*, *some*, *vul*]. *knis esŋei* you boil the pork.

noŋoŋ VTR ask for [> *kosŋe*]. *inoŋoŋ iou ne aguas* she asked me for some tobacco. *inoŋoŋ aguas* he asked for tobacco.

noro TEMP yesterday.

nou VTR grate. *inou oŋgup ne eŋiri* she grates coconut with a grater.

ŋai ADV where? [> *naŋai*]. *eŋe kla ŋai?* where are you going?

ŋaile > *tei*, *ŋile*, *avadŋile*

ŋaraŋe ADJ good, clean [≠ *gidana*]. *mete ŋaraŋe* it looks clean. *epeno ŋaraŋe* the dry season. *sirio ŋaraŋe* it tastes good.

ŋas V chew betel. *eilep ime aŋas* hand me some betel to chew.

ŋas ADJ left hand. *lumodo ŋas* our left hands.

ŋile > *ŋaile*, *tei*, *avadŋile*

ŋiŋ VI laugh. *iou eŋiŋ*. I laughed.

o Holo no. *o akanjo imna epeno kopkopne* no, there's no food. the place is empty.

odo N fence. *akari la kus vo our odo* after I have weeded the garden, I build a fence.

oglis N mango, *Mangifera indica*.

ognumur N moon.

- ogomod* N canoe.
- ogoroŋo* N pitpit, edible cane, *Saccharum edule* [> *amsau*, *elgo*, *epie*].
- ogororo* N tree sp., *Octomeles sumatrana*.
- ogorovo* N household effects, furnishings, bridewealth.
- ogoune* N dog.
- ogru* N sky.
- ogu* N sword grass, *Imperata* sp.
- ogudŋo* N bundle carried by women on head [> *gud*, *akavoŋo*].
- ogugo* N axe. *ogugo itele iou* I was cut with an axe. *itele akai ne ogugo* he chopped down the tree with an axe.
- okmoŋo* N garden. *okmoŋo uakŋe* new garden. *okmoŋo lipŋe* productive garden.
- okoïou* N bird sp., bush hen.
- okoloŋo* N language, speech, gossip [< *kole*]. *lam okoloŋo* our language. *lok okoloŋo* what I say. *kok okoloŋo* what is said about me.
- okoro* N ashes.
- okoso* N crab [generic]. *okoso muli* mangrove crab sp.
- okosoŋo* N stick for husking coconuts [< *kose*].
- okotkot* N split leaf philodendron.
- okotou* N coconut shell. *ŋgup ka okotou* coconut shell.
- okou* N lime powder.
- okudi* N adze.
- okulep* N shell trumpet, *Charonia tritonis*.
- okulŋo* N pillow.
- okum* N stone. *epei okum vo orup ovruŋo* I'll get a stone and crack open a canarium nut. *okum gudïo* stones collected for stone oven.
- okunïd* N tambaran, a spirit or monster of the forest that changes form and eats people who wander alone, particularly at night [> *kanïo*, *ovorou*]; a spirit performer controlled by the men's lodge. *okunïd iter ne ito* the tambaran makes us sick.
- okunisnoŋo* N story, myth, fable [> *apu*]. *tetit okunisnoŋo* let's tell stories.
- okur* N reef [= *asar*].
- okureirei* N lobster [> *eigin*].
- olmud* N moss, algae.
- ololoŋo* N housefly.
- olov* N sand [= *omoge*].
- oluaŋo* N healing magic [> *ovorou*].
- olusi* N mountain.
- omŋo* N smoke [= *omuoŋo*]. *eiou ka omŋo* smoke of a fire.
- omod kane* N island.
- omoge* N sand [= *olov*].
- omoi* N 1. *Pandanus* sp. with very broad leaves; 2. pandanus mat.
- omokmoko* N mourner.
- omomod* N/ka__ breath [= *opuop*]. *eid kok omomod* I inhale my breath.
- omonei* N fully mature coconut [< *monei*, *ŋgup*].
- omopmop* N/ka__ wing [of cassowary only. ≠ *vaivaio*]. *akaiuor ka omopmop* cassowary wings.
- omore* N domestic *Cordyline* sp. [≠ *ainuŋ*].
- omos* ADV slowly, carefully. *kleila omos omos* walk carefully.
- omoto* N snake [generic].
- omromo* N sandfly [≠ *enimnim*].
- omuk* N 1. dirt [> *mukmuk*]; 2. bodily effluvia used in sorcery. *emelo ka omuk* dirty cloth. *tinuk ka omuk* I'm dirty. *kok omuk* my bodily effluvia used in sorcery against me. *otogou omuk ka* sorcerer, witch.

omuŋo N smoke [= *omŋo*].
omur N bed. *lok omur* my bed. *toluŋluŋ omur* let's straighten the bed. *omur apopou* stick bed in men's lodge.
omur N southeast tradewinds [≠ *akauliŋ*].
omus N cave, rock shelter.
onoŋo N head pad used by women under bundles.
onouŋo N leafy vegetable green, *Abelmoschus manihot* [> *esere*].
onuk N nest. *emen ka onuk* bird's nest.
oŋgup N coconut, *Cocos nucifera* [> *opogal, omonoi*]. *inou oŋgup* she grates coconut. *iter our ne oŋgup* he put a prohibition marker on the coconut. *oŋgup ka okotou* coconut shell used as water container. *oŋgup kulkulio* coconut husk. *oŋgup me* coconut meat. *oŋgup kovure kane* sprout and pithy ball inside mature coconut.
oŋur N nasal mucus, snot. *kok oŋur* my snot.
oŋus N cockroach.
opogal N green drinking coconut [> *oŋgup*].
opogor N freshwater snails.
opoi N paddle for a canoe.
opokai N malay apple, *Eugenia Malaccensis*.
opol N footnoose used for climbing tall narrow trees or palms.
opon N sea turtle.
opso N waterfalls.
opudpud N net bag for food.
opukpuk N walking stick. *ileila ne opukpuk* he walks with a stick.
opuŋ N post.
opuo N 1. net; 2. diaphragm. *le opuo* its diaphragm.
opuop N/ka__ breath [= *omomod*]. *kok*

opuop my breath.
opuru N tree sp., *Hibiscus tileaceus* [leaves used as cigarette paper].
orgur N *Alpinia* sp., ginger sp.
orop N bamboo sp. with very thick stem.
oruor N giant clam [> *akunkun*].
orur N hole [> *vre, vevre*]. *kikel orur* they dig a hole.
osio N/ka__ gall bladder. *ka osio* its gall bladder.
osmur N foam at base of waterfalls.
osoro N woman's pubic apron, skirt.
osu N *Gnetum gnemon*, tree sp. [with edible leaves and bark used for making pig nets].
osuk N white pig [> *esnei*].
otodgoio N people [plural > *otogou*].
otogou N man [singular > *otodgoio*]. *otogou omuk ka* sorcerer, witch.
otolio kane N/ka__ egg. *otorokok ka otolio kane* chicken egg.
otopo N blood. *ka otopo* its blood.
otorokok N chicken. *otorokok ka otolio kane* chicken egg. *otorokok le emitidŋo* ridgepole.
otou N punting pole.
otovoro N bigman, leader, important man in the village.
otovro N Siasi dish.
otuk > *etio*
oturu N hermit crab.
otutupi N arrow [> *amalel*].
otuvurir N large beetle sp. [bores holes in coconuts].
oudo N yam sp., *Dioscorea* sp. [≠ *argin*].
ouŋa N fish, game. *kio ueine ouŋa* it smells like fish. *ouŋa malmalio* fish gills. *ouŋa sovokio* fish scale. *ouŋa*

- kurio* fish meat. *ouja gigio* fish bones.
ouja rere dorsal fin. *ouja telje* lateral fin. *itik ouja* he gutted the fish.
- ouoloŋo* N married person [singular. < *uole* > *ouoluoloŋo*].
- ouoluoloŋo* N married people [plural > *ouoloŋo*].
- our* N prohibition marker. *iter our ne oŋgup* he put a prohibition marker on the coconut. *oŋgup ka our* coconut prohibition marker.
- ouro* N vine [generic].
- ouroka* N armllet.
- ourum* N men's lodge.
- ousi* N thatch.
- ovniŋjo* N ridgepole [= *otorokok le emitidŋo*]. *eivin ovniŋjo* ridgepole of a house.
- ovoire* N tree sp., *Homalium foetidum*.
- ovoire mekle* N boa constrictor.
- ovolo* N thing [= *eveiŋjo*]. *kok ovolo* my edible thing. *lok ovolo* my disposable thing. *le ovolo* it's his.
- ovon* N wax [> *epimuk*].
- ovono* N tree sp., ironwood, *Intsia bijuga*.
- ovorou* N 1. magic [generic > *eiuek, ever, oluaŋo*]; 2. bush spirit [> *kano, okunid*]. *ovorou akmaŋ ka* love magic [directed at one woman]. *ovorou kide ekikmaŋ*. love magic [directed at women in general]. *ovorou gidana* sorcery. *epeno ovarou* place inhabited by a bush spirit that causes illness.
- ovouŋo* N song. *epeiovouŋo* I sing a song.
- ovovo* N butterfly.
- ovruŋo* N tree sp., canarium almond, *Canarium polyphyllum*. *epei okum vo orup ovruŋo* I'll get a stone to crack open the canarium nut. *ovruŋo me* meat of canarium nut.
- ovul* N swamp [> *amanano*].
- ovunkin* N mosquito.
- ovuvŋo* N twine, string [made by rolling fibres on thigh. < *vuv*]. *tovuv ovuvŋo* let's roll some twine.
- pa-* verbal prefix causative [not productive or regular]. *apasogo emim* I decorate the child. *apamle le okoloŋo* I answered him.
- padakdakŋe* ADJ shaven. *guduk kane padakdakŋe* my head has been shaven.
- padpad* VI float. *akai ipadpad* the wood floats.
- pagara* VI lie. *apagara imna* I don't lie. *eŋe pagara* you are lying.
- pagilio* N 1. seed; 2. pupil. *akai pagilio* seeds of a tree. *motok pagilio* my pupil.
- paid* VI up, go up, come up, ascend, climb [≠ *tutuk*]. *apaid ne akai* I climb a tree. *tadada ogomod ipaid* let's pull the canoe up.
- paikai* VI defaecate, shit [> *tata, ata*]. *kla paikai* go defaecate.
- pam* VI deaf. *telje gudio ipam* he's deaf.
- pamle* VTR answer [> *mle*]. *apamle le okoloŋo* I answered his speech.
- paŋ* QUANT four. *lume paŋ*. nine.
- papak* VI; ADJ/___ŋe 1. salty; 2. angry [> *melmel*]. *akano ipapak* the food is salty. *akano papakŋe* salty food. *kusuk papakŋe* I'm angry.
- par* VI dry. *emelo ipar* the cloth is dry.
- para* N jaw, cheek, mandible [¶ *parak, param, para, paraito, paraimam, paraimi, paraide* > *vese*]. *parak* my cheek. *parak kane* my jaw [where the molars are]. *parak mete* my jaw [where it articulates with the temple].
- parpario* > *mode*

pasogo VTR dress up, ritually decorate.
apasogo emim I decorate the child.

pataje ADJ heavy.

pau MOD again, too, other. *eme pau*
 I'll come again. *kapso pau* one more.
sileŋ pau another one. *koloŋo kok*
okoloŋo pau? did you hear what is
 being said about me too?

pei VTR get [> *kave, ter*]. *epei okum*
vo oruv ovruŋo I'll get a stone to crack
 open the canarium nut. *epei ovouŋo* I
 sing a song.

peiou VTR cook in a stone oven [>
eiou, nis, some]. *tepeiou esŋei* let's
 cook some pork in a stone oven. *ipeiou*
ama she's cooking taro in a stone oven.

pel ADV cracking sound. *sei ivud akai*
la pel adi? who snapped a branch and
 it made a cracking sound over there?

pel PRON reciprocal. *kipun pel ne ide*
 they hit each other. *kisai pel* they
 copulate. *terei pel* we look at one
 another. *kikiskis pel ne lumede* they
 hold each other's hands. *kirere pel* they
 hug one another. *kiklok pel ne gudde*
 they bumped heads.

pele VTR split [> *kapak, maskak*]. *epele*
akai I split the wood.

pelet N plate [< TP]. *kla kuasim pelet*
 go wash the plates.

penpenio N cold [> *kotitid*]. *eiki penpenio*
 cold water.

perper VI; ADJ/___ŋe skinny. *esŋei*
iperper the pig is skinny. *esŋei perperŋe*
 skinny pig.

pid VTR hobble. *tepid esŋei* let's hobble
 the pig.

pid VI hurt. *lumok ipid* I have a sore
 hand.

pio N/N__ base, stump, end, origin, source.
vinuk pio my back. *kak ruo pio* my
 heel. *akai pio* stump. *ekirau mode*
pio the pot is half-full. *EivinPio* origin

village of Amara. *poŋe pio* slope.

pio kane N vulva [ŋ *pik kane, pim kane,*
pio kane...].

pise N navel, bellybutton [ŋ *pisok, pisom,*
pise, piseito, pisemam, piseimi, pisede].

pit VTR sting. *amandonŋ ipit eŋe?* did a
 wasp bite you?

pitiŋkuakua N tree sp., *Barringtonia*
speciosa.

pitlak V braid [> *epitlakŋo, vle, vuv*].
tepitlak epitlakŋo we braided rope.

plaulauŋe ADJ white.

pod VI appear, arrive [= *uod*]. *naname*
ime ipod? when will he come? *pod*
kma you come outside.

pogio N to [ŋ *pogiou, pogeŋe, pogio,*
pogto, pogiam, pogemi, pogde]. *ikole*
pogiou ne io he spoke to me about
 him. *suŋ eseve ime pogiou* give me a
 knife. *eŋe kuod pogiou* you appeared
 to me. *iam amuod pogemi* we appeared
 to you.

pon VI full. *ekirau ipon ne eiki* the pot
 is full of water.

poŋe VTR wake up [> *dgi, keser*]. *kla*
poŋe akmareŋ tnom go wake up your
 mother.

poŋe pio N slope.

posanŋa ADJ dry. *emelo posanŋa ma* the
 cloth is already dry.

pote VTR call. *pote iou* you call me.
topote saga? what do we call it?

pre VTR spit. *epre kok epsok* I spit out
 my saliva.

pteŋ VI rest. *eŋe kupteŋ ge* you rest
 first. *temeitei tepteŋ soso ge* let's sit
 down and rest a little first.

pul VTR 1. turn; 2. stir, mix [> *tele*].
opul iou I turn [myself] around. *opul*
akai I turn the stick over. *opul akanŋo*
 I'm stirring food. *opul io* I turned it
 over.

puli > *nijid*

pumpumje ADJ dull. *eseve mete pumpumje* the knife is dull.

pun VTR hit, fight. *kama opun eye* watch out or I'll hit you. *kopun iou kate* don't hit me. *opun io* I hit him. *kipun pel ne ide* they're fighting. *eiki ipun iou* I'm thirsty.

pus VTR wash, wipe. *kla pus pelet* go wash the plates. *pus io* wipe it.

raka N branch. *akai raka* branch of a tree.

rarar VI crawl. *emim irarar* the child crawls.

re N fathom. *re kapuk* one fathom.

rege VTR pull out, dig up, extract. *erege la kus* I've finished digging it up. *erege ama* I'll pull up some taro.

rei VTR see, look at. *erei eye* I see you. *terei pel* let's look at one another.

reirei VTR careful, watch out [*< rei*]. *kreirei eye kama kmakluk* watch out or you'll fall.

remte N roots. *akai remte* tree roots.

repe VTR wreck. *akaulij ui ime la irepe lok eivin* a big storm came and wrecked my house. *eivin vugonj ka vo terepe* it's an old house so let's wreck it.

rere N dorsal fin. *ouja rere* dorsal fin of a fish.

rere VTR hug. *kirere pel* they're hugging.

reureu TEMP afternoon, dusk.

ri VI bathe [*eri, kri, iri, teri, amri, keri, kiri*]. *emi keri ma?* have you bathed yet?

rigruo se QUANT a couple, a few [*> so*].

roro VTR sweep. *kororo eivin* sweep the village.

rourou VI fly. *emen irourou* the bird

flew.

ru VI enter, in. *oru ala* I went inside. *krukla* go inside.

rum VI fat [*> rumrum*]. *irum* he's fat.

rumrum VI swollen [*> rum*]. *kak ruo irumrum* my leg is swollen.

ruo QUANT two.

ruo VI/P__ dual. *koruo kakave kok aguas imna?* didn't you two bring my tobacco? *koudok kiter enkoruo kala Glosta* tomorrow they'll take you two to Gloucester.

ruo > *ka ruo*

ruv VTR crack, break. *kla kruv io* go break it. *epei okum vo oruv ovrugo* I'll get a stone to crack open the canarium nuts.

sadid VTR peel, strip bark off stick for making rope [*> klit, sip, uer*]. *asadid akai kulkulio* I stripped the bark off a stick.

saga PRON what? *saga adi?* what's that? *eye kev saga?* what are you doing? *ime ne saga?* why did he come?

sago VI sick. *asago* I'm sick. *ksago?* are you sick?

sai VTR make love, copulate. *kisai pel* they're making love. *kna asai eye* come and I'll make love to you.

samil VI thunder, lightning. *epeno isamil* there is thunder and lightning.

samimi VI shiver, tremble. *asamimi* I'm shivering. *ksamimi* you're shivering.

saoa VTR clear of underbrush. *tasaoa ekrej.* let's clear the road.

sapa ADV with nothing, without anything. *imeitei sapa* he subsists with nothing. *eleila sapa* I was walking around without anything.

sapapa VI bald. *guduk kane isapapa* I'm bald.

sarak VTR tear [> *mansarak*]. *ksarak io* tear it.

sasilie N pancreas. *sasliou* my pancreas.

sau VTR catch. *kur io ime asau io* throw it to me and I'll catch it.

saumoi N sea eagle.

se SPEC diminutive. *kapuk se* just one. *sebleŋ se kime* they'll be here soon. *otuk se* my son. *otuk kmaŋ se* my daughter.

se VTR plant [> *loulou*]. *kla kse auei go* plant taro cloning sticks.

se VTR spear, shoot. *ise esŋei ne eila* he shot a pig with a spear.

sebleŋ se TEMP soon. *sebleŋ se kime* they'll be coming soon.

sei PRON who? [singular > *seiŋa*]. *sei me sei kila?* who went with whom?

seiŋa PRON who? [plural > *sei*]. *seiŋa me kime?* who all came?

seisei VTR sew. *kiseisei emelo* they sewed up the cloth.

sel N sail.

sepelo VI sprout. *oŋgup isepelo* the coconut sprouted.

serio N name [ŋ *serok, serom, serio...*].

sileŋ pau QUANT another one [> *kapsou pau*].

silpaŋio QUANT forty.

siŋilme QUANT fifty.

sip VTR peel under water [> *klit, sadid, uer*]. *kla ksip io eiki go* peel it under water.

sir VTR comb [> *emensik*]. *esir guduk* I'm combing my hair.

sirio N 1. juice [> *sirsirio*], milk, sap [> *enene*], honey; 2. taste; 3. bodily fluids [ŋ *siriou, sireŋe, sirio...*]. *muli sirio* orange juice. *nemŋe sirio* her milk. *akai sirio* sap. *epimuk sirio* honey. *sirio ŋaraŋe* it tastes good.

sirsirio N watery [> *sirio*]. *eilep sirsirio* a very watery betelnut.

ŋjore ka N nose [ŋ *ŋjorok ka, ŋjorom ka, ŋjore ka, ŋjore kaito, ŋjore kaimam, ŋjore kaimi, ŋjore kaide*].

so QUANT some. *aguas so ime* hand over some tobacco. *otodgoio so* a few people.

sogo VI get ritually dressed up [> *pasogo*]. *tosogo* let's get dressed up.

sogor VTR gather, collect. *kla ksogor okum go* gather some stones.

some VTR 1. cook bare on fire [> *nis, peiou*]; 2. singe. *kla ksome ama go* cook some taro. *kosome esŋei uoruore* singe the hair off the pig.

somum VTR brush off. *osomum asakirkir ila* brush off the dust.

soŋjoul QUANT ten.

soso ADV a little. *temeitei tepteŋ soso ge* let's sit and rest a little first.

sosou VI ripe. *oglis isosou ma* the mango is ripe.

sou VI enough. *isou ma* that's enough now.

sovokio N scale [of a fish]. *ouŋa sovokio* fish scale. *ouŋa sovokvokio* fish scales.

sovolana ADV how? *ikev io sovolana?* how does he do it?

su VI stay [> *meitei, kono*]. *asal iduo vo tosu* if it rains, let's stay. *eŋe ksu iam amla* you stay. we're going.

suŋ VI full, sated. *kopok isuŋ*. I'm full.

suŋ VTR give, distribute. *ksuŋ eseve ime pogiou* give me a knife. *osuŋ ka* I gave it [edible] to him. *osuŋ le* I gave it [disposable] to him.

suntelio QUANT thirty.

sujuruo QUANT twenty.

suput VTR cut [> *tele, tete*]. *eŋe ksupt io* you cut it.

suve N alone, by oneself [¶ *suvok, suvom, suve, suvodo, suvemam, suvemi, suvede*].
iou suvok ala I'm going by myself.

talolo VI bend over. *akai italolo* the tree is bending over.

tamane ADJ male [with non-human nouns > *adan*]. *esʒei tamane* a male pig.

taŋ VI weep, cry. *ataŋ*. I cried.

tata N 1. faeces, shit; 2. remains [¶ *tatak, tatam, tata, tataito, tataimam, tataimi, tataide* > *ata, paikai*]. *eiou tata* remains of a fire.

tau ADV very [> *aton*]. *akanjo imimis tau* the food is very greasy.

tei N brother, sister, sibling same sex, parallel cousin same sex [¶ *tik = teik, tim = teim, tei, teido, teimam, teimi, teide*]. *tik se* my little brother [man speaking]. *tik kmaŋ se* my little sister [woman speaking]. *tik ŋile* my older brother [man speaking]. *tik ŋaile* my older sister [woman speaking].

tel QUANT three.

tele VTR cut [> *suput, tete*], chop down, stir [in chopping fashion > *pul*]. *eseve itele eŋe?* did the knife cut you? *itele akai ne ogugo* he chopped down the tree with an axe. *itele asapala* he stirs the taro pudding.

telŋe gudio N 1. ear; 2. lateral fin [¶ *telŋe guduk, telŋe gudum, telŋe gudio, telŋe gudto, telŋemam gudio, telŋemi gudio, telŋe gudde*]. *telŋe gudio ipam* he's deaf. *ouŋa telŋe* lateral fin of a fish.

teme N father [¶ *tok, tom, teme, temedo, tememam, tememi, temede* > *areŋ teme, aita, akmareŋ tne*]. *ito temedo* our father.

ter VTR get, take, bring, put [> *kave, pei*]. *eter io* I got it. *koudok kiter eŋkoruo kala Glosta* tomorrow they'll take you two to Gloucester. *kiter akmaŋ*

ila iuole they brought a woman to be married. *iter our ne oŋgup* he put a prohibition marker on the coconut. *ime eter io ne akanjo* hand it over so I can put it on the food. *okunid iter ne ito* the tambaran has made us sick.

tere VI dance. *kitere* they're dancing.

tete VTR butcher, carve, cut up [> *tele, suput*]. *kitete esʒei* they're butchering a pig. *itete ouŋa* he's carving a fish. *etete amarioka* I'll cut up the cassava pudding.

teuei ADV near [≠ *melak*]

tevelio N brains [¶ *teveliou, teveleŋe, tevelio, tevelto, teveliam, teveliemi, tevelde*].

tik > *tei*

tik VTR eviscerate, gut. *itik ouŋa* he gutted the fish.

tilak VTR push. *eŋe tilak iou kate* stop pushing me.

tin VTR burn, light [> *ken*]. *etele la kus vo etin io* when I have finished cutting [the trees], I burn it over. *etinkok aguas* I lit my cigarette. *tin eiou* light the fire.

tinio N 1. body; 2. like [¶ *tinuk = tunuk, tinum = tunum, tinio, tinto, tinmam, tinmi, tinde* > *velaŋa kane, tintinio*]. *tinuk menene* I'm hot. *iduŋki tinuk kio* he smells my body odour. *iou tinuk imna* I don't like it.

tintinio N happy [> *tinio*]. *tintinuk* I'm happy.

tit VTR 1. count; 2. tell [> *kole, nasi*]. *kitit esʒei* they counted the pigs. *tetit okunisnoŋo* let's tell a story.

titiil VI prune, limb, trim branches off newly felled trees. *etitiil la kus vo etin io pau* after I have finished trimming the branches off, I burn it again.

tne N/N__ 1. mother [¶ *tnok, tnom, tne*,

- modo, nemam, nemi, nede* > *akmareŋ tne, areŋ teme, avu*]; 2. meat, nut [> *kurio, amasuŋo*]. *kla poŋe akmareŋ mom* go wake up your mother. *ovruŋo tne* canarium nutmeat. *ongup tne* coconut meat. *epimuk tne* sweat bee [that produces honey].
- tnigane* TEMP today.
- togou* ADJ righthand. *lumodo togou* our right hands.
- tok* VTR spill [> *motok, liŋo*]. *eŋe tok eiki kate* don't spill the water.
- toptopaŋa* ADJ red.
- tre* VTR string fish through gill slits. *tetre* let's string them.
- tuntun* VI itchy. *kak ruo ituntun* my leg is itchy.
- tutuk* VI down, descend [\neq *paid*]. *otutuk* I went down.
- uakŋe* ADJ new [\neq *vugoŋ ka*]. *okmoŋo uakŋe* a new garden. *eivin uakŋe* a new house.
- uasim* N wash [< TP]. *kla kuasim pelet* go wash the plates.
- ud* VI run. *oud ala* I ran away [> *ka*].
- ueine* N like, as. *kio ueine ouŋa* it smells like fish. *eleila ueine akaiuor* I walk like a cassowary.
- uer* VTR peel [> *klit, sadid, sip*]. *euer eivul kulkulio* I peeled a banana. *kuer io* peel it.
- uerio* TEMP two days ago, the day before yesterday. *uerio ila* three days ago.
- ui* ADJ big, large, strong [\neq *urara, kakrakŋe*]. *eŋe ui aton* you're very big. *eivin ui* a big house. *ide ui ui* they're big; the big ones; village elders. *kak ruo kokŋe ui* my big toe. *lumom kokŋe ui* your thumb. *akauliŋ ui ime la irepe lok eivin* a strong wind came and wrecked my house.
- uod* VI appear, arrive [= *pod*]. *eŋe kuod pogiou* you appeared to me.
- uole* VTR marry [> *uolo, ouoloŋo*]. *io iuole io* she married him.
- uolo* VI marry [> *uole, ouoloŋo*]. *kiuolo* they married. *kiter akmaŋ ila iuolo* they took a woman to be married.
- uore* N hair, leaf, feather [singular > *uoruore*]. *guduk kane uore* my hair. *akai uore* a leaf. *emenuore* a feather. *ogoune uore* a dog hair.
- uoruore* N hair, leaves, feathers, fur [plural > *uore*]. *guduk kane uoruore* my hair. *akai uoruore* leaves. *emen uoruore* feathers. *ogoune uoruore* dog fur.
- ur* VTR 1. throw; 2. build [fence]. *kur io ime asau io* throw it for me to catch. *our odo* I put down a fence.
- urara* N strong [of humans. \neq *kakrakŋe, ui*]. *uraraio* I'm strong.
- usei* ADJ how many, how much? *otogou usei kimeitei?* how many men are there? *ise esŋei usei?* how many pigs did he shoot?
- usis* VI lost. *lok eseve iusis* my knife is lost.
- usok* VTR blow on. *kla kusok eiou* go blow on the fire. *ousok eiou iken* I'll blow on the fire so that it will light.
- vagalgalŋe* ADJ scarred. *kak ruo vagalgalŋe* my leg is scarred.
- vaio mete* N armpit [¶ *vaiuk mete* = *vaik mete, vaium mete* = *vaim mete, vaio mete, vaito mete, vaimemam mete, vaimi mete, vaide mete* > *vaivaio*]. *ide adi vaide mete* their armpits.
- vaivaio* N wings [> *omopmop*]. *emen vaivaio* bird's wings.
- vana* MOD inchoative. *dodo mega amla amkelme vana* not yet, but we're going to bury him now.
- vane* DEM there is, there are. *dodo vane*

there's still some left. *kumese vane ikono*
there's a little there. *eseve vane* there's
a knife.

velaŋa kane N body [ŋ *velaŋok, velaŋom,*
velaŋa, velaŋaito, velaŋaimam,
velaŋaimi, velaŋaide > *tinio*].

vese N chin [ŋ *vesuk, vesum, vese...* >
para]. *vesuk* my chin.

vevre N with holes [plural > *vre, orur*].
epeno vevre a place with holes in it.

vilŋoŋ TEMP night. *vilŋoŋ luatu*
midnight.

vine pio N back [ŋ *vinuk pio, vinum pio,*
vine pio, vinto pio, vinemam pio, vinemi
pio, vinde pio].

virviriŋa ADJ blue, green.

vivi VTR squeeze. *evivi io* I squeezed it.

vle VTR twist two-stranded rope by hand
[> *akiom, pitlak, vuv*]. *tevle akiom* let's
make some rope.

vlik VI flash, blink. *ivlik* it flashed.

vlisio N/N__ nail, claw. *lumom vlisio*
your fingernails.

vnik VI rotten [> *morop*]. *esŋei ivnik*
the pork is rotten.

vo CJ irrealis sequential, if, since, and
so, so that. *asal iduo vo tosu* if it
rains, let's stay. *eivin vugon ka vo terepe*
since the house is old, let's wreck it.
epei okum vo oruv ovruŋo I'll get a
stone to crack open the canarium nut.

volkou VTR hide [> *kou*]. *ovolkou lok*
eseve I hid my knife. *kma volkou iou*
come hide me.

voŋo ruo TEMP day after tomorrow, in
two days. *voŋo tel* in three days. *voŋo*
paŋ in four days. *voŋo lume* in five
days.

vorvore kane N forehead [ŋ *vurvuruk*
kane, vurvurum kane, vorvore kane...].

vovse kane N lungs [ŋ *vovseiou, vovseŋe,*
vovse, vovseto, vovseimam, vovseimi,

vovseide]. *vovseiou kane* my lungs.

vre N/N__ hole [singular > *vevre, orur*].
nok kane vre my mouth.

vrou ADV on top of. *okum ikono vrou*
ne akai a stone is on top of the log.

vud VTR snap, break. *sei ivud akai la*
pel adi? who snapped a branch and it
made a cracking sound there? *ovud*
akai I broke the stick.

vugon TEMP former times, the past.
vugon ka old, from former times [≠
uakŋe]. *emelo vugon ka* old barkcloth.

vul VI boil [> *nis*]. *eiki ivul* the water is
boiling.

vuturu QUANT many. *ekikmaŋ vuturu*
many women.

vuv VTR make twine or string by rolling
two strands of fibre on thigh [> *akiom,*
ovuvŋo, pitlak, vle]. *tovuv ovuvŋo* let's
make some twine.

7. ENGLISH-AMARA
FINDER LIST

- a *kapso*
 a little *kume se, soso*
 abdomen *kope*
 adze *okudi*
 afraid *motou*
 afternoon *reureu*
 again *pau*
 ahead, go *munḡoḡ*
 algae *olmud*
 all gone *kus*
 alone *suve*
Alpinia sp *orgur*
 already *ma*
 and *la, me, vo*
 angry *melmel, papak*
 ankle *aslak*
 another *sileḡ pau*
 answer *pamle*
 ant sp *apala*
 anus *mode mete*
 appear *pod, uod*
 apron *osoro*
Areca catechu *eilep*
 arm *lume*
 armband *emese, ouroka*
 armpit *vaio mete*
 arrange *luḡluḡ*
 arrow *otutupi*
Artocarpus altilis *epelim*
 ascend *paid*
 ashes *okoro*
 ask *kosḡe, noḡoḡ*
 axe *ogugo*
 back *vine pio*
 back, come *mle*
 back of head *adekio*
 bad *gidana*
 bag, net *opudpud*
 bald *padakdakḡe, sapapa*
 bamboo spp *aiaugim, apluk, atalḡadi, nakuil, orop*
 banana *eivul*
 bandicoot *emilim*
 barbs *asile*
 bark *kulkulio*
 barkcloth *emelo*
 barracuda *kaluvia*
Barringtonia speciosa
pitiḡkuakua
 base *pio*
 basket *akarei, aval*
 bat *asaurum*
 bathe *ri*
 be located *kono, meitei*
 beans *eveliou*
 bear child *kave*
 bed spp *apopou, asarke, omur*
 bedbug *avidavida*
 before *ge, vugḡoḡ*
 belly *kope*
 bellybutton *pise*
 bend *talolo*
 bent *mopor*
 betel *eilep*
 betel pepper *epto*
 big *ui*
 bigman *otovoro*
 bird *emen*
 bird spp *akaiuor, akalana, akḡok, akrok, aplau, arvu, okoioi, saumoi*
 birth, give *kave*
 bite *kere*
 black *kusuksukḡe*
 black pig *anjakum*
 blade *eirer*
 blind *gran*
 blood *otopo*
 blow on *usok*
 blowfly *atavia*
 blue *virviriana*
 boa constrictor *ovoire mekle*
 body *tinio, velaḡa kane*
 boil *nis, vul*
 bone *gigio*
 bore *dil*
 bow and arrow *amalel*
 box *akorol*
 boy *emim*
 boys *emenderik*
 braid *pitlak*
 braided rope *epitlakḡo*
 brains *tevelio*
 branch *raka*
 breadfruit *epelim*
 break *mokrou, murup, ruv, vud*
 breast *kosio, nemḡe*
 breath *omomod, opuop*
 bridewealth *ogorovo*
 bring *kave, ter*
 broom *esiḡo*
 brother *lio, tei*
 brown pig *amarakai*
 brush off *somum*
 bubbles *osmur*
 build *kama, kev, ur*
 bump *klok*
 bundle *akavono, ogudḡo*
 burn *ken, tin*
 bury *kelme*
 bush hen *okoioi*
 but *mega*
 butcher *tete*
 butterfly *ovovo*
 buttocks *mode padpadio*
 cage *akorol*
Calamus spp *akloun, aria*
 calendar rope *enel*
 calf *ka ruo avo kane*

- call *pote*
Canarium polyphyllum
ovrujo
 canoe *ogomod*
 canopy of tree *gudio*
 careful *omos*
 carry on head *gud*
 carry on shoulder *kave*
 carrying stick *esik*
 carve *tete*
 cassava *amanioka*
 cassowary *akaiuor*
 cassowary wing *omopmop*
Casuarina equisetifolia
elei
 cataract *egei*
 catch *sau*
 cave *omus*
 charcoal *asorj*
Charonia tritonis *okulep*
 chase *nana*
 cheek *para*
 chest *kosio*
 chew betel *ŋas*
 chicken *otorokok*
 child *ataŋe, emim,*
emeretuŋo, etio
 chin *vese*
 chop *tele*
 cigarette *aguas*
 clam spp *akunkun, etiue,*
oruor
 claw *vlisio*
 clay pot *ekirau*
 clean *ŋaraŋe*
 clear *lomo, saoa*
 clearing *asuak*
 climb *paid*
 cloning stock *aeui*
 cloth *emelo*
 cloud *eiuek*
 club *aipu*
 cockatoo *aplau*
 cockroach *oŋus*
 coconut *oŋgup, omeinei,*
opogal
 coconut grater *eŋiri*
 coconut meat *oŋgup tne*
 coconut shell *okotou*
Cocos nucifera *oŋgup*
 cold *kotitid, penpenio*
 collect *luplup, sogor*
Colocasia esculenta *ama*
 colour, k.o. *aiŋo,*
kusuksukŋe, plaulaŋe,
toptopaŋa, virviriaŋa
 comb *emensik, sir*
 come *me*
 come back *mle*
 come up *paid*
 come in *ru*
 come down *tutuk*
 commit suicide *kou adene*
 completive *ma*
 congregate *luplup*
 cook *peiou, some*
 copulate *sai*
 coral *asar*
Cordyline spp *ainuŋ,*
omore
 count *tit*
 couple *rigruo se*
 cousin *lio, tei*
 crab *okoso*
 crab spp *deoa, kakaroka,*
kaudama, kiki, laumu,
okoso muli, oturu
 crack *pel, ruv*
 cracked *maŋiŋ*
 crash *dil, mokrou*
 crawl *rarar*
 crazy *kakakaŋo*
 crocodile *apua*
 crooked *mopor*
 crow *akrok*
 cry *taŋ*
 cuscus *akŋarap*
 cut *suput, tele, tete*
Cycas circinalis *epetoro*
 dance *tere*
 daughter *etio*
 day *niŋid*
 dead *mo, monei*
 deaf *pam*
 decorate *pasogo, sogo*
 deep *eli*
 defaecate *paikai*
 dehortative *kate*
 descend *tutuk*
 destroy *repe*
 diaphragm *opuo*
 die *mo*
 dig *kel*
 dig up *rege*
 digging stick *egete*
 diminutive *se*
Dioscorea spp *argin, oudo*
 dirt *omuk*
 dirty *mukmuk*
 dish *otovro, pelet*
 disposable possessive *le*
 distribute *suŋ*
 do *kama, kep*
 dog *ogoune*
 don't *kate*
 door *eivinmete*
 dorsal *rere*
 dove *arvu*
 down *tutuk*
 drag *dada*
 dream *kanimnim*
 dress up *pasogo, sogo*
 dried *monei*
 drill *dil*
 drink *in*
 drinking coconut *opogal*
 drive pigs *ele*
 drum *esiran*

dry *par, posaja*
 dual *ruo*
 dull *pumpumje*
 dusk *reureu*
 dust *asakir, asakirkir*
 ear *telje gudio*
 earthquake *etiti*
 eat *ken, kenen*
 edible possessive *ka*
 eel *evlei, lumbalumba*
 egg *otolio kane*
 eight *lume tel*
 elbow *kuvusje*
 elders *ui ui*
 empty *kopkopje*
 end *pio*
 enough *sou*
 enter *ru*
 entrails *gorgorio*
Eugenia malaccensis
 opokai
 evening *reureu*
 eviscerate *tik*
 exist *kono, vane*
 extract *rege*
 eye *mete*
 eyeball *mete kovorio,*
 mete toktok
 fable *okunisnojo*
 faeces *ata, tata*
 fall *makluk*
 far *melak*
 fart *kipis*
 fast *nigrik*
 fat *rum*
 father *aita, arej teme,*
 teme
 fathom *re*
 fear *motou*
 feather *uore*
 female *akmaj, kmaj*
 fence *odo*
 few *rigruo se*

Ficus sp *akao*
 fifty *sijlme*
 fight *pun*
 fin *rere, telje*
 finger *kokokje, kokje,*
 lilio
 fingernail *vlisio*
 finished *kus*
 fire *eiou*
 firewood *akai*
 first *ge*
 firstborn *emeretuono*
 fish *ouja*
 five *lume*
 flash *vlik*
 flee *ka*
 flesh *kurio*
 float *padpad*
 flood *edgim*
 flower *dukje*
 fluid *sirio*
 flute *nakuil*
 fly *atavia, olojo, rourou*
 flying fox *asaurum*
 foam *osmur*
 fog *agaugau*
 fold *kop*
 follow *nasi*
 food *akanyo*
 food basket *akarei*
 foot *ka ruo*
 footnoose *opol*
 footprint *murio*
 forearm *aslak*
 forehead *vorvore kane*
 forest *eivur*
 forty *silpanjo*
 four *paŋ*
 freshwater *eiki*
 frog spp *amkik, aval*
 from *me*
 fruit *kane, kankane*

full *pon, sun*
 fur *uore, uoruore*
 furnishings *ogorovo*
 fuzz *asile*
 galip *ovrujo*
 gall bladder *osio*
 game *ouja*
 garden *okmojo*
 garnish *amasujo*
 gather *luplup, sogor*
 get *kave, pei, ter*
 giant clam *oruor*
 gills *malmalio*
 ginger bed *asarke*
 ginger spp *emles, orgur*
 girl *emim, euilio*
 give me, *sun*
 give birth *kave*
Gnetum gnemon *osu*
 go *la*
 go ahead *mungon*
 go back *mle*
 go down *tutuk*
 go in *ru*
 go up *paid*
 gone *kus*
 good *naraje*
 gossip *okolojo*
 granddaughter,
 grandfather,
 grandmother, grandson
 apa
 grate *nou*
 grater *ejiri*
 greasy *mimis*
 great-grandparent,
 great-grandchild *asasa*
 green *virviriana*
 greens spp *esere, onoujo*
 ground *epes*
 grue *virviriana*
 gut *tik*
 guts *gorgorio*

hair *asile, uore*
 hairless pig *egeled*
 half-full *mode pio*
 hand *lume*
 handbasket *aval*
 happy *tintinio*
 hard *akraŋ, kakrakŋe*
 hawk *kamo kiue*
 he *io*
 head *guda kane*
 head, back of *adekio*
 head, bundle carried on
 ogudŋo
 head, carry on *gud*
 head of tree *gudio*
 head pad *onoŋo*
 healing magic *oluano*
 hear *loŋo*
 heart *kosio kane*
 hearth *okoro gudio*
 heavy *patane*
 help *koro*
 hermit crab *oturu*
Hibiscus tileaceus *opuru*
 hide *kou, volkou*
 hip *gelio*
 history *apu*
 hit *pun*
 hobble *pid*
 hold *kiskis*
 hole *orur, vevre, vre*
Homalium foetidum
 ovoire
 honey *epimuk sirio*
 hornbill *akŋok*
 hot *menene*
 hourglass drum *esiran*
 house *eivin*
 house, initiation *akailaŋa*
 house, men's *ourum*
 housefly *oloŋo*
 household goods *ogorovo*
 how *sovolana*

how much *usei*
 hug *rere*
 hundred *kuvusŋe*
 hungry *misigio*
 hunt *ele, kau*
 hunting magic *ever*
 hurt *pid*
 husband *avadŋile*
 husk *kose, kulkulio*
 husking stick *okosoŋo*
 I *iou*
 if *vo*
Imperata sp *ogu*
 in *ne, ru*
 inchoative *vana*
 inhale *id*
 initiation house *akailaŋa*
 initiation platform
 akavokavo
Inocarpus fagiferus *eip*
 inside *gorio*
 insides *gorgorio*
Intsia bijuga *ovono*
Ipomea batatas
 eseremvad
 ironwood *ovono*
 island *omod kane*
 it *io*
 itchy *tuntun*
 jacaranda *edege*
 jaw *para*
 jawharp *apluk*
 juice *sirio*
 juicy *sirsirio*
 jump *kapater*
 jungle *eivur*
 just *iaka*
 kambang *okou*
Kentiopsis
 archontophoenix eres
 kidney *akai kane*

kin k.o. *aita, akmaŋ, akmareŋ tne, apa, areŋ teme, asasa, atane, avadŋile, avu, emeretuŋo, emim, etio, lio, tei, teme, tne*
 knee *kuvusŋe*
 knife *eseve*
 knot *kuvusŋe*
 know *klele*
 kulau *opogal*
 kunai *ogu*
 ladder *atatano*
 lamp *lam*
 language *okoloŋo*
 large *ui*
 later *gidmeiŋo*
 lateral fin *telŋe*
 laugh *ŋiŋ*
 law *apu*
 leader *otovoro*
 leaf *akai uore, uoruore*
 leaf wrapper *eiuek*
 leech *edidmen*
 lefthand *ŋas*
 leg *ka ruo*
 lest *kama*
 lie *kono, pagara*
 light *ken, tin*
 lightning *samil*
 lightweight *koposŋe*
 like *kim, tinio, ueine*
 limb *titil*
 lime powder *okou*
 lime spatula *akai mete*
 lint *asakir, asakirkir*
 lip *na kane vre kulkulio*
 listen *loŋo*
 litter *asakir, asakirkir*
 little *kapora se, kume se, se, soso*
 little finger *lilio*
 liver *katkate*

lizard <i>epero</i>	milk <i>nemje sirio</i>	not <i>imna</i>
load <i>akavono, ogudjo</i>	mist <i>agaugau</i>	not yet <i>dodo</i>
lobster <i>eigin, okureirei</i>	mix <i>pul</i>	nothing <i>sapa</i>
located <i>kono, meitei</i>	money <i>amatavu</i>	now <i>vana</i>
locust <i>esip</i>	monitor lizard <i>epero</i>	numb <i>mo</i>
lodge <i>ourum</i>	monsoons <i>akaulin</i>	nurse <i>nem</i>
long <i>muntuk</i>	moon <i>ognumur</i>	nut <i>tne</i>
look at <i>rei</i>	moray eel <i>lumbalumba</i>	<i>Nypa fruticans</i>
look for <i>rei, kau</i>	morning <i>diŋdiŋo</i>	<i>apadapada</i>
lost <i>usis</i>	mortar <i>nagalgalŋa</i>	obsidian <i>eirer</i>
louse <i>ekid</i>	mosquito <i>ovunkin</i>	ocean <i>emeo</i>
love, make <i>sai</i>	moss <i>olmud</i>	<i>Octomeles sumatrana</i>
lung <i>vovse kane</i>	mother <i>akmareŋ tne, avu</i>	<i>ogororo</i>
magic <i>ever, oluano,</i> <i>ovorou</i>	mountain <i>olusi</i>	old <i>vugon ka</i>
make <i>kama, kapin, ter</i>	mountain ridge <i>akamele</i>	old woman <i>akmareŋ</i>
make love <i>sai</i>	mourner <i>omokmoko</i>	on <i>ne</i>
malay apple <i>opokai</i>	mouth <i>na kane vre</i>	one <i>kapso, kapuk</i>
male <i>adan, tamane</i>	muddy area <i>amanano</i>	oneself <i>suve</i>
man <i>adan, auram, otogou</i>	<i>Musa</i> sp <i>eivul</i>	only <i>iaka</i>
mandible <i>para</i>	muscle <i>kurio</i>	or <i>imna, kama</i>
<i>Mangifera indica</i> <i>oglis</i>	mushroom <i>euil</i>	oral history <i>apu</i>
mango <i>oglis</i>	myth <i>okunisnoŋo</i>	orchid <i>apilpil</i>
mangrove <i>arŋom</i>	nail <i>vlisio</i>	origin <i>pio</i>
mangrove clam spp <i>etiue,</i> <i>kaudama, laumu</i>	name <i>serio</i>	other <i>pau</i>
<i>Manihot utilissima</i>	nasal mucus <i>onŋur</i>	outside <i>nalan, pod</i>
<i>amanioka</i>	navel <i>pise</i>	oven <i>epeiounjo</i>
manioc <i>amanioka</i>	near <i>teuei</i>	pad, head <i>onoŋo</i>
many <i>vuturu</i>	neck <i>adeŋe, guda</i>	paddle <i>aitar, opoi</i>
marker <i>our</i>	<i>maganio</i>	palm spp <i>apadapada,</i> <i>epetoro</i>
married people <i>ouoloŋo,</i> <i>ouoluoloŋo</i>	negative <i>imna</i>	palm of hand <i>lume gorio</i>
marry <i>uole, uolo</i>	nest <i>onuk</i>	pancreas <i>sasilie</i>
mat <i>omoi</i>	net <i>opudpud, opuo</i>	pandanus <i>omoi</i>
mature <i>lip, omonei</i>	new <i>uakŋe</i>	panpipe <i>ekiriuli</i>
me <i>iou</i>	night <i>vilŋon</i>	parrot <i>akalaŋa</i>
meat <i>amasuŋo, kurio, tne</i>	nine <i>lume paŋ</i>	path <i>ekreŋ</i>
meet <i>luplup</i>	nipa palm <i>apadapada</i>	peel <i>klit, sadid, sip, uer</i>
men <i>adandanio</i>	no <i>imna, o</i>	peninsula <i>atavele</i>
men's lodge <i>ourum</i>	noise <i>munio</i>	penis <i>kutio</i>
merely <i>iaka</i>	noon <i>nijid puli</i>	people <i>otodgoio</i>
<i>Metroxylon</i> sp <i>atarano</i>	northwest monsoons <i>akaulin</i>	philodendron <i>okotkot</i>
	nose <i>sŋore ka</i>	pick <i>gasi</i>
		pig <i>esŋei</i>

pig box *akorol*
 pig spp *amarakai, aḡakum, egeled, kalonge, osuk*
 pigtusks *evīd*
 pillow *okulḡo*
 pipe, smoking *nakuil*
Piper beetle *epio*
 piss *enḡiḡo, liḡliḡ*
 pitpit spp *amsau, epie, ogoroḡo*
 place *epeno*
 plant *loulou, se*
 plate *pelet*
 platform *akavokavo*
 play *lovlovo*
 plaza *akateme*
Poinciana delnis *edege*
 poisonous *gidana*
 pole, punting *otou*
Pometia pinnata *emliḡ*
 pool *elivolio*
 pork *esḡei*
 possessive *ka, kio, kikio, le*
 post *opuḡ*
 pot, clay *ekirau*
 pour *liḡo*
 prawn *eigin*
 precede *muḡḡoḡ*
 pregnant *kope*
 prohibition marker *our*
 protuberance *kane*
 prune *titil*
 pubic apron *osoro*
 pull *dada, it*
 pull out *rege*
 punting pole *otou*
 pupil *mete pagilio*
 pus *enene*
 push *tilak*
 put *ter*
 python *akanḡo*

quickly *nigrik*
 rafter *aulaḡo*
 rain *asal*
 rainbow *asal ka emelo*
 raintree *edege*
 rat *ekiue*
 rattan spp *akloun, aria*
 raw *naḡrikḡe*
 ready for harvest *lip*
 reciprocal *pel*
 red *toptopaḡa*
 reef *asar, okur*
 remains *tata*
 remember *mete nesnes*
 rest *ptey*
 resting place *asuak*
 return *mle*
Rhizophora mucronata *arḡom*
 ridgepole *emitidḡo, ovniḡḡo*
 righthand *togou*
 ringworm *epelpelḡo*
 ripe *sosou*
 river *eiki*
 road *ekreḡ*
 rock shelter *omus*
 roll twine *vuv*
 root *remte*
 rope *akiom, enel, epitlakḡo, ovuvḡo*
 rotten *morop, vnik*
 run *ud*
 run away *ka*
Saccharum spp *amsau, elgo, epie, ogoroḡo*
 sago *ataranaḡo*
 sago hammer *auaḡo*
 sail *sel*
 saliva *epsok*
 salty *papak*
Samanea saman *edege*
 sand *olov, omoge*

sandfly *enimnim, omromo*
 sap *enene, sirio*
 sarong *emelo*
 sated *suḡ*
 scale *sovokio*
 scarred *vagalgalḡe*
 scrape *korkor, namkris*
 scratch *kaurir*
 sea *emeo*
 sea eagle *saumoi*
 season *epeno*
 see *rei, reirei*
 seed *pagilio*
 seven *lume ruo*
 sew *seisei*
 shadow *kanio*
 shaft *kutio*
 shallow *moko*
 shark *avakeua*
 shaven *padakdakḡe*
 she *io*
 shelf *apopou*
 shell *kulkulio*
 shell, coconut *okotou*
 shell armband *emese*
 shell money *amatavu*
 shell trumpet *okulep*
 shield *egeliou*
 shit *ata, paikai, tata*
 shiver *samimi*
 shoot *se*
 short *kmusḡe*
 shoulder *galana*
 shoulder, carry on *kave*
 shrimp *eigin*
 Siasi dish *otovro*
 sick *sago*
 sign *our*
 since *vo*
 sing *pei ovouḡo*
 singe *some*
 sister *lio, tei*

sit *meitei*
 six *lume kapuk*
 skin *klit, kulkulio*
 skinny *perper*
 skirt *osoro*
 sky *ogru*
 sleep *kono*
 sleeping mat *omoi*
 slippery *didlikŋe*
 slit gong *edge*
 slope *poŋe pio*
 slow *omos*
 small *kapora se*
 smell *dunŋi, kio*
 smoke *omŋo, omuŋo*
 smoking pipe *nakuil*
 smooth *didlikŋe*
 snail *opogor*
 snake *omoto*
 snake sp *ovoire mekle*
 snap *vud*
 sneeze *kasŋi*
 snot *oŋur*
 so *la, vo*
 soft *mulum*
 sole *ka ruo gorio*
 some *kapso, so*
 son *etio*
 song *ovouŋo*
 soon *sebleŋ se*
 sorcerer *otogou omuk ka*
 sorcery *gidanŋa, omuk,*
 ovorou
 sore *ekenkenŋo, kenken*
 soul *kanio*
 sound *munio*
 source *pio*
 southeast tradewinds *omur*
 speak *kole*
 spear *eila, se*
 speech *okoloŋo*
 spider sp *apageigei*

spill *motok, tok*
 spine *nerekio*
 spirit k.o. *kanio, okunid,*
 ovorou
 spit *epsok, pre*
 split *kapak, maskak, pele*
 spotted white and black pig
 kalonŋe
 sprout *duk, kovure kane,*
 sepelo
 squeeze *vivi*
 stand *mid*
 star *epituk*
 stay *kono, meitei, su*
 steal *kov*
 sternum *kosio mete*
 stick *akai*
 stick, cloning *aei*
 stick, digging *egete*
 stick, carrying *esik*
 stick, husking *okosoŋo*
 stick, punting *otou*
 stick, walking *opukpuk*
 still *dodo*
 sting *pit*
 stink *kio*
 stir *pul*
 stone *okum*
 stone oven *epeiouŋo*
 stop -ing *kate*
 storm *mariamba*
 story *apu, okunisoŋo*
 straight *nal*
 straighten *luŋluŋ*
 string *ovuvŋo*
 string fish *tre*
 strip *sadid*
 strong *kakrakŋe, ui,*
 urara
 stump *pio*
 subsist *meitei*
 suckle *nem*
 sugarcane *elgo*

suicide, commit *kou adeŋe*
 sun *eniŋid*
 sunny *niŋid*
 swamp *amananŋo, ovul*
 sweep *roro*
 sweet potato *eseremvad*
 swim *iouiou, kultip*
 swollen *rumrum*
 sword grass *ogu*
 taboo *amatavu, our,*
 ovorou
 tail *egidue, egudio*
 take *kave, ter*
 talk *kole*
 tall *muntuk*
 tambaran *okunid*
 tame *eivinle*
 taro *ama*
 taro mortar *nagalgalŋa*
 taro paddle *aitar*
 taro pudding *asapala*
 taro stick *aei*
 taste *sirio*
 tear *sarak*
 teeth *kokokŋe, kokŋe*
 tell *kole, nasi, tit*
 ten *soŋoul*
 tender *mulum*
 tendons *alislisio*
Terminalia catappa
 asalke
 testicle *kovure kane*
 that *adi, eadi*
 thatch *ousi*
 there is *vane*
 these *anane, eanane*
 they *ide*
 thigh *maganio*
 thing *eveiŋo, ovolo*
 thirsty *eiki*
 thirty *suntelio*
 this *ane, aton, eane*

thorn *egigi*
 those *adidi, eadidi*
 thou *eje*
 three *tel*
 throw *ur*
 thumb *lume kokje ui*
 thunder *samil*
 thus *ievene, ievero*
 tie *kaukau*
 to *la, lip, ne, pogio*
 tobacco *aguas*
 today *tnigane*
 toe *kokokje, kokje, lilio*
 tomorrow *koudok, vonjo ruo*
 tongs *ankap*
 tongue *meme gudio*
 too *pau*
 tooth *na kane vre kokje*
 top *vrou*
 top plate *apara*
 torn *mansarak*
 tough *akraj, kakrakje*
 tradewinds *omur*
 tree *akai*
 tree ant *apala*
 tree canopy *gudio*
 tree spp *akao, akateme, apadapada, apapak, arjom, asalke, atarajo, edege, eilep, eip, elei, emlij, epelim, epetoro, eres, erin, lakendaŋ, oglis, ogororo, oŋgup, opokai, opuru, osu, ovoire, ovono, ovruŋo, pitinjuakua*
 tremble *samimi*
 trim *tiril*
 Trochus sp *emese*
 tropical sore *ekenkenjo*
 true *molmol*
 trumpet shell *okulep*
 trunk *maganio*

tug *it*
 turn *pul*
 turtle *opon*
 twenty *sujuruo*
 twine *ovuvŋo, vuv*
 twist rope *vle*
 two *ruo*
 ulcer *ekenkenjo*
 uncooked *nanrikje*
 under *golgole, moloklokje*
 underbrush, clear *lomo*
 unripe *nanrikje*
 up *paid*
 urinate *lijlij*
 urine *eŋlijo*
 veins *alislisio*
 very *aton, tau*
 village *eivin*
 village plaza *akateme*
 vine *ouro*
 viscera *gorgorio*
 vomit *memto*
 vulva *pio kane*
 wake up *dgi, keser, poŋe*
 walk *leila*
 walking stick *opukpuk*
 wall *aver*
 wallaby *kope kio, natus*
 want *kole*
 wash *pus, ri*
 wasp spp *aguguna, emirmirjo*
 watch out *reirei*
 water *eiki*
 waterfalls *opso*
 watery *sirsirio*
 wave *advam*
 wax *ovon*
 we *iam, ito*
 weed garden *kari*
 weep *taŋ*
 wet *dokdokje*

what *saga*
 when *naname*
 where *nanai, ŋai*
 white *plaulauje*
 white and black spotted pig *kalonje*
 white pig *osuk*
 who *sei, seiŋa*
 widow *asap*
 widower *avagad*
 wife *akmaj*
 wild *asaksak*
 wind *akaulij, omur*
 wing *omopmop, vaivaio*
 wipe *pus*
 witch *otogou omuk ka*
 witchcraft *ovorou*
 with *me, ne*
 woman *akmaj, akmareŋ, euilio*
 women *ekikmaj*
 wood *akai*
 wooden dish *otovro*
 wrapper *eiuek*
 wreck *repe*
 wrist *aslak*
 yam spp *argin, oudo*
 yellow *aiŋo*
 yes *me*
 yesterday *noro, uerio*
 yet *dodo*
 you *emi, eŋe*
 young man *akua, auram*
 young woman *euilio*
Zingiber officinale emles

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